FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol III No 188 29 September 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. To Conduct Nuclear Test in Nevada 30 Sep [Lazarev] AA 1
Reagan Argues for Arms Funds, Buildup AA 1
'Attack' on Congress for Cuts AA 1
White House Speech to Conservatives [Korionov in PRAVDA 27 Sep] AA 1
Ex-U.S. Arms Control Head Faults Current Policy AA 2
U.S. Attempts To Justify Nuclear Testing Program AA 3
Pentagon Briefing [Matyash] AA 3
Nevada Tests, U.S. Explanations [Zholkver] AA 4
Comments on Soviet Moratorium Proposal Cited AA 4
Bogdanov Appeal to U.S. AA 4
U.S. Scientist on Monitoring, U.S. Stance [Lyashko] AA 5
Journalists Visit Soviet Nuclear Test Site AA 6
First Day [Itkin, Chernenko] AA 6
Second Day [Itkin, Chernenko] AA 7
Commentators Assail Weinberger Support for SDI AA 9
Chernyshev on Talks Obstacle AA 9
Kharkov on Arms Race 'Accelerator' AA 10
Pyadyshev Briefs Press on Arms Proposals, Summit AA 10
Medium-Range Nuclear Arms Talks Held AA 12
MBFR Plenary Meeting Opens in Vienna 25 Sep AA 12
Israelyan: CBW Ban Talks' Results 'Positive' [IZVESTIYA 28 Sep] AA 12

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Round Table' [Kolchanov, Lebedev, Zholkver] CC 1
Gorbachev Greets Participants in Cultural Meeting [PRAVDA 27 Sep] CC 8
Further Reportage on Shevardnadze UN Meetings CC 9
Meets With Yugoslav Counterpart [PRAVDA 27 Sep] CC 9
Receives Greek Counterpart [PRAVDA 27 Sep] CC 9
Meets Other Ministers CC 10
Talks With Syrian Minister CC 11
Meets With Italian Minister [PRAVDA 28 Sep] CC 11
Shishkin Views First Days of General Assembly [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Sep] CC 12
Reaction to Shevardnadze, Reagan Speeches Noted [Fadeyev, Zvyagin] CC 15
Continuing Coverage of Vienna IAEA Meeting CC 16
PRAVDA Report [Dubrovin, Pokrovskiy, 26 Sep] CC 16
Shcherbina Signs Accord CC 17

Shcherbina Denounces U.S. Stance [Levchenko, Revyakin] CC 18
Press Briefed on Special Session CC 18
CSCE Preparatory Talks Continue in Vienna CC 19
Belitskiy Views Prospects for East-West Trade CC 19
Briefs: Intervidenye Forum Ends CC.20

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentators Discuss Issues Affecting Summit A 1
'Top Priority' on Daniloff, Arms A 1
[Pozner, Bogdanov]
Ovchinnikov on Daniloff, UN Cut A 5
Zorin on UN Actions, Daniloff A 6
PRAVDA on Daniloff [Gan, 27 Sep] A 7
Arbatov: Summit 'Not of Vital Importance' [Helsinki] A 8
Reagan's NSA Visit Stresses Importance of Espionage A 9
Belgian Journalist's Arrest Shows U.S. 'Freedoms' [Balebanov] A 9
Need for Media 'New Thinking' Cited at Jurmala A 9
[Novikov, Sagaydak in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Sep]
Reagan Vetoes Sanctions Against South Africa [Shvets] A 11

CHINA

Ovchinnikov Views 'Positive Shifts' in PRC Ties B 1
PRAVDA on Favorable Trade Prospects With PRC B 1
[Barakhta, 23 Sep]
Initial Water Resources Accord Reached With PRC B 4
Deputy Minister, PRC Envoy Attend Soiree B 4
U.S., PRC Laud Soviet Nuclear Safety Proposal B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK To Build Ships for Soviet Far East C 1
Yang Hyong-sop Meets Parliamentary Leaders [Pyongyang] C 1
Scope of U.S.-Japan Exercises 'Unprecedented' C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Murakhovskiy, Delegation Arrive for Session D 1
Talks With Najibullah [IZVESTIYA 29 Sep]
Attend Session D 1
DRA Protests 'Illegal Entry' by Italian D 2
Iranian Interference in DRA Affairs Noted D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Visits Moscow E 1
Krichevskiy Visits Vietnam's Lang Son Province [Ovchinnikov] E 1
TASS Signs Agreements With VNA, KPL, SPK E 2
Philippines Panel Backs Nuclear-Arms-Free Area E 3
[Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 24 Sep]
TASS Notes Paucity of U.S. Aid for Manila E 3
Marchuk Meets With NZ Foreign Trade Minister E 3
Group Visits Leningrad E 4
Australian Cultural Cooperation Program Signed E 4
USSR Supreme Soviet Greets Indonesia's Suharto E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

CSSR's Husak Receives Slyunkov-Led Delegation F 1
Slyunkov Departs F 1
Chebrikov Greets Returning Salomentsev Group F 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Yugoslav People's Army [Andreyev, 19 Sep] F 2
Yeltsin, KGB's Chebrilov Meet SFRY Envoy [TANJUG] F 3
GDR Military Official Awarded Red Banner F 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Dobrynin Receives Syrian Party Official H 1
YAR Envoy Discusses Relations With USSR H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PCCh Levels Accusations Against Government K 1
Chilean FPMR Claims Responsibility for Blackout K 2
Nicaraguan Endorses Draft Constitution Clauses K 2
Aliyev Holds Talks With Cuba's Torralba K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Chairs 25 Sep Politburo Meeting R 1
Chernobyl AES Power Set To Be Started Up [Sokolov] R 2
TRUD Reviews Letters on Religion, Anti-Sovietism [21 Sep] R 3
Leaders Attend 800th Anniversary of Literary Work R 6
CPSU 'Severely Disciplines' Two Ministers R 7
Further Details R 7
Razumovskiy Speaks at Tambov Award Ceremony R 7
Solovyev Attends Leningrad Party Aktiv Meeting R 8

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Harvesting Progress to 22 Sep T 1
Agricultural Developments for 25-27 Sep Reported T 2

U.S. TO CONDUCT NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA 30 SEP

LD290751 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev:

Another nuclear test is to be conducted at the Nevada test site on September 30, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy.

The explosive device will be within the 20-150 kiloton range.

The spokesman said that this would be the tenth announced nuclear test this year.

UPI news agency quoted the anti-war organization, American Peace Test, as indicating that the U.S. detonated more nuclear devices than reported to the American public.

REAGAN ARGUES FOR ARMS FUNDS, BUILDUP

'Attack' on Congress for Cuts

LD272153 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 27 TASS -- In his latest Saturday radio address to the American people President Reagan launched harsh attacks on the U.S. Congress for its attempts to limit military spending.

The intention by the House of Representatives to slash the "star wars" programme, ban tests of anti-satellite weapons and the development of new types of chemical munitions, refusal to release funds for the production of strategic armaments in excess of the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty and the call to ban for a year nuclear tests with a yield of over one kiloton evoked particular rage of the President. According to Reagan, there is no place in Congress for the supporters of these measures.

White House Speech to Conservatives

PM261745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Topsy-Turvy Logic"]

[Text] No longer just broad strata of the public but more and more governments are now expressing active support for the course of the Soviet Union which, by means of practical actions, is setting an example of the new way of thinking and acting at this crucial stage in world development.

This is causing concern in the White House. People there are feverishly trying to invent some kind of new "arguments" to add luster to the administration's policy, which is rejected even by a substantial number of congressmen. A group of conservatives who zealously support the militarist policy was hastily summoned to the President's residence, where the President wasted no time in addressing them. What was the outcome?

The President was lavish with words in his attempt to portray Washington as a "little cherub" threatened by the "Russians" whom he described loudly enough for everyone to hear as "ruthless adversaries." Meanwhile, it appears, the United States, "sat around idly for years." Clearly hoping to draw tears from his audience, the President assured them: The United States had been so idle that when he came to the White House "U.S. warships were not fit to leave port, and U.S. warplanes were not fit to take off." So there you are!

All sober-minded people believe that there is only one way toward reliably ensuring the security of states and peoples, namely scrapping existing weapons and not replacing them with new ones. The U.S. President categorically disagrees with this. He tries to convince us that the way "toward a safer world" leads through the implementation of the "star wars" program. And what is more, he is inviting our country to "join him" in implementing this selfsame militarist program. "The only question for the Soviet Union," the President claims, "lies in whether we will proceed toward strategic defense together or alone." Has Washington still not grasped that the USSR has no intentions of helping it in its attempt to transform space into an arena of the arms race?

The Soviet Union's efforts to end nuclear weapon tests are a cause of special annoyance for the President. The "arguments" of the opponents of the moratorium which have long been refuted by life itself are again being dragged out of the mothballs. Naturally, the logic here, too, is topsy-turvy. On the one hand, Reagan states that the United States "is still trying to catch up" with the Russians, and on the other hand he declares: "The tests help us to keep ahead of Soviet programs." The President claims that he favors "the reduction of nuclear arsenals" but the trouble is that this is alledgedly hampered...by the Soviet moratorium! The USSR declares that it is open to any forms or methods of monitoring [kontrol] disarmament and the president, without batting an eye, invites us "to put forward our own proposal" on monitoring [kontrol]....

The latest speech of the head of the U.S. Administration merely serves to confirm yet again that Washington has no intention of reaching agreements which would lead to an end in the arms race.

EX-U.S. ARMS CONTROL HEAD FAULTS CURRENT POLICY

LD270605 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Under the Reagan Administration, the activities of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency correspond to its name less and less. Such is the meaning of pronouncements by Paul Warnke, a prominent expert on military problems, former director of that government institution which is making its 25th jubilee.

In an interview with the CNN TV Network, Mr. Warnke said that the Administration was trying to pursue an arms control policy on its own terms without taking into consideration whether they are acceptable to the other side.

Mr Warnke emphasized that without arms control it was impossible to achieve stronger security for both the United States and its allies.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM

Pentagon Briefing

LD262205 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 26 Sep 86

["Captives to Old Illusions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash Writes:

The Pentagon is going to all lengths to continue its sinister nuclear test programme, which poses a threat to all life on earth. The latest proof of these designs is the remarks of Frank Gaffney, deputy assistant secretary of defense, nuclear force and arms control policy, who "brainwashed" at a briefing at the Pentagon the journalists who had called into question the purposes of continued nuclear testing. Whether we like it or not, the Pentagon's spokesman said, we have no alternative to nuclear weapons as a means of deterring the Soviet Union, either today or in the near future. He cited the need to "modernise" nuclear weapons as justification for nuclear testing.

Seeking to prove the necessity to test the "survivability" of weapons systems, Gaffney showed to journalists a photograph of the warhead of an unidentified missile which had presumably failed to withstand the impact to which it could be exposed and which had had to be upgraded. According to Gaffney, the modernisation of nuclear weapons includes efforts to make them safer.

All these facts show that the concept of deterrence, which is being expounded by the Pentagon so persistently, presupposes the continuous buildup of the nuclear arms arsenal. To make it easier to pursue this course in practice, it was necessary to create and maintain in public opinion a certain view of the "potential enemy", that is, the Soviet Union. Small wonder that the strategy of "deterrence", which is the basis of U.S. nuclear policy, portrays the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil". Its authors are inspiring enmity and hatred for the USSR.

Clearly, the American strategists are captives to old illusions. The continuous nuclear arms buildup prompted by the concept of "deterrence" has now made our earth a powder keg. One chance spark or technological malfunction can plunge the world into the flames of nuclear war. "Deterrence" can be called in this context a delayed-action bomb under mankind. Moreover, even its inventors cannot say when it will go off. This is the real threat posed by the American concept of "security."

To avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union suggests that all nuclear arms on earth are eliminated by the year 2000 and all nuclear explosions ended.

They said in the pre-nuclear age that a sword can only be countered with a sword. The sword in our age is nuclear and that is why people are so worried. What will we come to if we wield this sword as recklessly as the militarists on the other side of the ocean are doing?

Nevada Tests, U.S. Explanations

LD262021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

["Latest News" commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The American news agencies report that preparations are being completed at the Nevada test site for the next nuclear weapon test, set for today.

The Pentagon is continuing its course and pressing on with the arms race. And this despite the fact that, unlike Nevada, the Soviet nuclear test site remains perfectly quiet. It is being done in spite of the fact that, at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, emissaries of the world community, including even some of the representatives of the NATO countries, are pointing out how dangerous and ruinous the arms race is, and demanding that it should end on earth and be kept out of space.

And now, in order to influence public opinions somehow, Washington has lately made several simultaneous attempts to justify the explosions in Nevada. First, one of the assistants of the head of the Pentagon held a special briefing on the question; then Weinberger made a personal television appearance; and finally the President himself broke out into a lengthy speech at the White House. However, none of their arguments -- if they can be called such -- in favor of continuing nuclear tests were either original or convincing. Washington says nuclear are explosions are needed to check the reliablity of stockpiled ammunition. It is even reported that a third of American nuclear ammunition -- including the Pershing warheads -- have been found to be defective. Of course, all this indicates a pretty dangerous state of affairs, and one doesn't envy the West Europeans who are forced to live in vicinity of the faulty Pershings. But are we being asked to believe that the only way to remove all these dangers is to carry out more and more nuclear explosions? The reliability of nuclear arsenals can be monitored just as effectively -- and more cheaply and safely, as well -- by other methods, without nuclear explosions. And if the Americans are not familiar with these methods, the Soviet experts are willing to share their secrets.

But of course what is far more important is not that we keep our nuclear arsenals intact and in good condition, but that we reduce them and eventually, before the end of the present century, do away with them altogether. That, as you know, is just what our country proposes. The point, however, is precisely that Washington stubbornly refuses to move in that direction. On the contrary, the explosions in Nevada are designed to create more and more new types of nuclear weapons, including weapons for use in space. Incidentally, neither the President himself nor his collaborators, have made any secret of this in their speeches. But in that case, they are flying in the face of the entire world community, which demands that the threat of a nuclear disaster be averted.

COMMENTS ON SOVIET MORATORIUM PROPOSAL CITED

Bogdanov Appeal to U.S.

LD252211 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1045 GMT on 25 September broadcasts a 14-minute program entitled "Appeal to Reason." Presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, the program is devoted to the unilateral Soviet test moratorium Patsyuk invites his guest Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute, to comment.

Explaining that the moratorium has two aspects, "the practical aspect connected with the liquidation of nuclear weapons and the halting of the arms race" and the fact that it creates an "atmosphere of confidence," Bogdanov says: "In brief, the problem boils down to the fact that he who continues to conduct nuclear tests continues the arms race, creates new types of nuclear weapons, new types of warheads."

Appealing to the United States to join the moratorium, Bogdanov says: "A bilateral moratorium, followed by a multilateral one, is a major link in the chain leading to the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security."

In response to Patsyuk's question on U.S. arguments against the moratorium, Bogdanov says that there is a "barrage" to cast doubt on the Soviet moratorium but that noting world support for the Soviet initiative, the United States has somewhat altered its arguments. He notes, for example, that the argument regarding the difficulty of verification has been "repeatedly demolished" by the testimony of U.S. scientists.

Bogdanov says: "The United States has been forced to come closer and closer to speaking the truth, and finally now, just recently no one in the United States hides his intentions when explaining why it continues the nuclear explosions and why it cannot join the moratorium. They say outright, the top U.S. political leaders moreover, that they will continue their policy of relying on nuclear weapons. They say it is not in the interests of the U.S. security to halt nuclear tests. So it is quite clear: All responsibility for continuing the arms race lies with the United States.

"Furthermore, it should be said here that there is another very important aspect: In addition to modernization of warheads, in addition to the creation of new types of nuclear weapons, it is a question of also creating the possibilities for the so-called nuclear trigger for space-strike systems. This nuclear trigger is being developed [otrabatyvayetsya] in the course of the tests at the Nevada test site."

Bogdanov says that although the USSR is ready to have six neutral states monitor test activity, the United States evades this proposal and continues to insist on verification. He asserts that the United States is continuing its testing in order to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Summing up, Patsyuk says: "No, U.S. policy has not yet undergone cardinal change; nevertheless, as Comrade Shevardnadze noted in his speech at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, there is reason to speak of light on the horizon of the world."

U.S. Scientist on Monitoring, U.S. Stauce

LD272129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A third nuclear test monitoring station has begun operating in Kazakhstan. Our correspondent Vladimir Lyashko reports:

The first was set up several months ago in Karkaralinsk, in the framework of the joint Soviet-American experiment on the monitoring of nuclear tests. It became the main base for seismologists of both countries, and it is there that the data obtained at the other two stations are processed and studied.

The apparatus installed at the stations makes it possible to record with a high degree of precision the underground nuclear explosions that the United States is still carrying out. The results of the experiment strikingly confirm that nuclear tests can be reliably monitored by means of technical devices. I am holding in my hands some seismograms recording several of the latest American explosions. Their echo was carried here from Nevada by underground waves. Meanwhile, at the Soviet nuclear testing site adjacent to the station, silence has reigned for more than year; and the American instruments record that silence, too.

In answer to my question as to how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's announcement of another extension of the Soviet moratorium has been received, David Chavez, a seismologist from Nevada State University, said that he learned of it with deep satisfaction. This shows again the USSR's sincere desire to put an end to nuclear tests. It is a good example to the United States. Am sure, David Chavez continutes, that the work of our mixed group can make a big contribution to achieving a test ban.

On his attitude to policy of the present U.S. Administration, David Chavez said he was disappointed in it. He would have liked to see a positive reaction to the Soviet peace proposals.

JOURNALISTS VISIT SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST SITE

First Day

LD261707 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Semipalatinsk September 26 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from a Soviet nuclear test site:

The first Americans to see a Soviet nuclear test site at close quarters are journalists Ilene O'Connor and Robert Tanner, who represent TV companies of the USA, Western Europe, Canada and Japan.

They arrived at the test site together with a group of foreign correspondents. The visit, the first ever, was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

A special Aeroflot flight today took the journalists from Moscow to Semipalatinsk and they were eventually brought to the site. Some foreign correspondents, fond of saying that a good deal in this country is shrouded in secrecy, could never have imagined that they would find themselves at that site. Keen-eyed American satellites are most certainly constantly watching the sport from up there but they have not recorded anything of interest in more than a year now. The site has become a staging area for a peace offensive.

The Soviet test site has been quiet since August last year in accordance with the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium. This quiet is being listened to by sensitive American instruments set up near the site at Karkaralinsk in a Soviet-American experiment to monitor a nuclear test ban. The instruments say everything is as it should be -- but it is better to see once than hear a thousand times, to see with the unaided eye, not through satellites, to take pictures with conventional cameras, so that the world should have another proof of our honesty and trust, our being true to our word and readiness to take the first step. This first-hand proof is no less important than scientific data and seismograms recorded by the American scientists near the site.

Soviet seismologists who are to have an opportunity to make observations in Nevada under the terms of the joint experiment have not yet been given U.S. visas. American TV journalists, meanwhile, are going to send a live report from the nuclear test site.

Major General Yuriy Viktorovich Lebedev of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR [Moscow TASS in English at 1716 GMT on 27 September transmits a service message correcting Lebedev's title to read: ...general staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR....(changing "Ministry of Defence" to "Armed Forces")], who accompanies the journalists, said:

"Some dishonest politicians and journalists in the West say that the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear tests is Soviet propaganda. So it is, we are carrying out propaganda for detente, we do not want the world to be jolted by nuclear blasts, and now we are taking another step in this propaganda, giving a group of foreign journalists from major news agencies, TV and radio broadcasting companies and newspapers an opportunity to visit and inspect a nuclear test site near Semipalatinsk, which has been quiet for more than a year. I want to stress that the media are being admitted to such a facility for the first time ever. Is it not a manifestation of goodwill and the desire to use every opportunity to draw attention to the Soviet Union's vigorous and offensive policy of peace and to our appeal to the other side to follow this example and stop the tests of nuclear weapons of every type."

General Lebedev stressed that while foreign journalists, including Americans, had arrived at the Soviet test site, the USA had not yet issued entrance visas to the Soviet scientists who under the bilateral agreement are to mount seismographic equipment near the Nevada test site. He said that the journalists would also visit Karkaralinsk, a city in the Karaganda region, where American seismologists are now working.

"I appreciate very much the trip organised by the Soviet Foreign Ministry," a correspondent of the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN, K. Azawa, said. "Up to now not a single one of my colleagues has ever seen such a facility as a nuclear test site, which are kept secret in any country. I want to inspect most closely and to think over everything we will be shown and told. It is of great interest to me personally and to millions of readers and listeners all over the world who are waiting for our reports. The USSR is unilaterally continuing to ovserve its moratorium, which is admired by all those who want peace. I am all for the moratorium and that is why I flew to Semipalatinsk so willingly and why I have such an interest in everything I see around."

The visit, billed as sensational by all the journalists, and with good reason, has begun.

Second Day

LD271948 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Semipalatinsk September 27 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernonko report from the nuclear test site:

Massive iron doors at the foot of the rock flung open. The silo was opened. A chain of lamps illuminated the rocky vaults. Rails were running into the distance, cables and pipes stretched out. Those gates were opened to outsiders for the first time. American journalists Ilene O'Connor and Robert Turner focused their television cameras in the hope to record the historical moment: The Soviet nuclear test range revealed its secrets before them. The foot of the reporter has never stepped there. And now a whole group of journalists: representatives of the press of socialist countries, of such large world news agencies as REUTERS, FRANCE PRESSE, and KYODO were afforded the opportunity to visit the test range in the area of the city of Semipalatinsk where in compliance with the moratorium silence has been reigning for over a year now.

The military facility became accessible to outsiders. American seismic instruments, which are installed nearby under the terms of the experiment to verify the ban on nuclear tests conducted jointly by Soviet and U.S. scientists, monitor the test range silence. As the saying goes, it is better to see once than hear one hundred times. It is no less important when one sees it with one's own eyes than studies, scientific data and seismograms. So, the journalists could see for themselves that the silos at the Soviet test site, which are ready for trials, are mothballed.

We ask foreign colleagues to share their impressions of the visit to the test site.

K. Ezawa, KYODO, Japan, says that he greatly appreciates the trip as the USSR Government decided to show foreign journalists what has so far been a military secret. He said that when he looked at places where nuclear explosions were conducted it seemed that those were archaelogical exhibits before him, so unnecessary it all seemed now. He expressed the hope that the United states would join the Soviet moratorium.

Kate Clark, the newspaper "MORNING STAR", Britain, told us that the trip to the place where explosions were carried out was unusually interesting. When one thinks how much money could be spent for peaceful purposes, one sees what cumulative work had to be done because the United States conducts tests, Clark said. This confirms the idea that there is no sense whatsoever in all this from the point of view of preserving peace, from the financial point of view and all other points of view. Clark spoke of the impression made by the words of the head of the test site who said that although he was a military man, he hoped that there would be no more explosions.

The journalist spoke about the indignation by the fact that nuclear blasts were continued to be carried out in Nevada when the USSR had imposed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. [sentence as received] An end to nuclear testing will become a giant step towards peace. The journalist said that the moratorium deeply impressed those people in Britain who knew about it. The peace movement support it, it helps the peace campaigners in their struggle. The longer the Soviet moratorium will be in effect, the clearer it will be in Britain and in the West generally that the U.S. stand was and remains to be war-like.

Before returning to Moscow, we asked Major-General Yuriy Lebedev, representative of the General staff of the USSR Armed Forces who accompanied the journalists, to assess the results of the trip.

The trip by Soviet and foreign journalists to the nuclear test site, he said, is a graphic example of the USSR's genuine striving to exert every effort to bring about the United States' joining the Soviet moratorium.

In the West they are known simply to cover up sometimes the USSR's steps designed to stabilize the international situation and strengthen peace. The visit of foreign journalists at the Soviet nuclear test site will allow wider circles of the international public to learn about the Soviet Union's peace actions. On the other hand, the trip will help give the lie to the fabrications that the USSR is preparing for conducting new nuclear explosions.

The journalists returned to Moscow late in the evening.

COMMENTATORS ASSAIL WEINBERGER SUPPORT FOR SDI

Chernyshev on Talks Obstacle

LD261457 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, delivering an address to the Executives Club of Chicago, again tried to present the U.S. SDI programme as a sure remedy against the continued nuclear arms race. According to him, "SDI is at the centre of any realistic attempt to rid the world of offensive ballistic missiles". What can be said on this score?

The Pentagon chief himself hardly believes this propagandistic nonsense. If only by virtue of his post, Weinberger should understand that as long as the threat of the deployment of a space-based ABM system by the USA exists, the Soviet Union will not agree to reduce or limit its offensive strategic weapons. It is very important to have freedom of decision-making in offensive strategic weapons in order to take countermeasures and restore the strategic balance if space weapons are deployed. That is why SDI constitutes a major obstacle to accord at the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

Moreover, the road of "star wars" onto which Washington has embarked is subverting earlier arms control agreements, primarily the ABM Treaty, which, under the White House's latest proposals, would be phased out over the next 5-7 years and be dead after 1993. Washington is actually inviting the Soviet Union to join an unprecedented arms race, moreover, extended into outer space.

The deeds of the U.S. Administration forcefully belie its propagandistic claim that it is committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons. Many programmes to build up and improve the U.S. arms arsenals are being carried on in parallel with "star wars" work. The Pentagon chief seems to have forgotten his statement that the weapons that are being currently purchased will constitute the backbone of the U.S. armed forces well into the 21st century.

The arguments that new sophisticated war technology, the SDI weapons, can guarantee security obviously are intended for the ignorant. The realities of the nuclear space age are such that there is only one road leading to security, namely, the elimination of the existing nuclear weapons, and not their replacement or the addition of what is called defensive technology to them. It is more than time for the Pentagon men to realise the danger of a situation in which the technology of destruction determines the policy of a nuclear power to mankind as a whole and to the United States in the first place.

Kharkov on Arms Race 'Acceleraton'

LD261931 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- By TASS analyst Vasiliy Kharkov

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a bid to push through the "star wars" programme, invents ever new pretexts for that.

This time, addressing the Executives Club of Chicago on Thursday, the Pentagon chief asserted that the White House's "Strategic Defence Initiative" was aimed "to rid the world of offensive ballistic missiles."

He added, however, that NATO should continue relying on offensive nuclear weapons until the Washington administration had fully deployed the SDI system. In other words, the nuclear arms race ought to continue.

A sufficient number of authoritative declarations have been made by military experts, political and public figures worldwide, including in the U.S., to the effect that the American "star wars" programme will become another unpredictable accelerator of the arms race.

The fact that the Pentagon chief and other zealous supporters of the "star wars" programme do not want to heed these sober warnings shows that they are captives of militarist thinking which is fraught with tragic consequences in our nuclear age.

At present, when the signs of a new mode of thinking are emerging in world politices, which is evidenced, in particular, by the success of the Stockholm Conference, failing to reckon with the realities of the nuclear and space age is tantamount to acting contrary to common sense.

Weinbgerger is seeking to portray the nuclear sword, which is SDI, as a shield, and to conceal the fact that it is being made for delivering a first strike. It would be far easier to agree on the total elimination of nuclear missiles -- of any kind: ballastic, medium-range or any other. The Soviet proposals to this effect give a chance for such an accord to materialize.

PYADYSHEV BRIEFS PRESS ON ARMS PROPOSALS, SUMMIT

LD261346 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Recently, foreign press has been speculating on "new American proposals" on medium-range missiles. Addressing a briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, described it as a fresh deliberate leakage of information aimed at influencing world public opinion and winning its support for the U.S. stand. This is done in violations of the confidential character of the Geneva talks. We are for a strict observance of the understanding on the strictly working character of the Geneva discussions, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said. As far as the state of things with the problem of medium-range missiles is concerned, the Soviet proposals on that score constitute a good basis for a mutually acceptable compromise.

The USSR insists on a total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. Yet, considering the unpreparedness of the USA to make such a step now, the USSR proposed that the possibility of an intermediate solution be examined. This is a highly promising trend. There is a possibility to draw the postions closer. The Soviet side will do everything in its power, the rest is up to the U.S.; side.

As regards the Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that they had no relation whasoever to Europe but were a counter to the American forward-based systems in Asia. The Soviet Union is prepared not to increase the number of its medium-range missiles deployed in the east of the country on the understanding that no American nuclear systems reaching Soviet territory will be additionally deployed in Asia.

The question of the work of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly was raised at the briefing. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Soviet Union was gratified by very favourable responses to the address of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the session. He noted that the Soviet Union did not at all believe its relations with the USA to have no promise. Encouraging outlines of serious agreements have been taking shape in the recent period. The question of another summit is quite realistic. Good progress can be made in bilateral relations if the American side wishes it, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. It is clear from reactions and responses that this stand of the USSR was welcomed by the international community.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in connection with the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe which had reopened in Vienna on Thursday that the Soviet Delegation had arrived to those talks with the Soviet leadership's mandate to conduct them constructively with a view to achieving real progress. Amazement was voiced at the briefing over the statement of the American President, who on Thursday had misrepresented the Soviet position. Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry continued, there are on the table at the Vienna talks the poposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries, which are seeking substantial cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments. These proposals indeed are offering meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw said on this score either by Washington or by the other NATO capitals.

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent about the statement made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his address at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly that his administration was resolved to fight state terrorism, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the statement was a sample of a hypocritical approach, all the more so since it was made in the immediate context of the U.S. air raids on Libya. The world public has no doubts as to who really practices state terrorism.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman was asked a question about the "Daniloff affair". He answered that contacts on the problem were taking place in New York. As far as is known, no constructive steps have so far been taken by the U.S. side. The Soviet Side, however, does not think that such questions cannot be resolved.

As for Washington,s demand for the reduction of the staff of the Soviet mission at the United States by 25 people, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it was an unlawful, irresponsible and provocative decision. This is not only the Soviet Union's view. This action is bound to have consequences and Washington should have no delusions on this score.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS HELD

LD251406 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 25 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear weapons had a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

MBFR PLENARY MEETING OPENS IN VIENNA 25 SEP

LD251342 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 25 TASS -- A regular round of talks on a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe started with a plenary meeting in the Hofburg Palace here today. Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and Josef Holik -- on behalf of the NATO member countries.

ISRAELYAN: CBW BAN TALKS RESULTS 'POSITIVE'

LD281107 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- "The vast majority of the delegations have demonstrated their interest in strengthening the convention," Viktor Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation to the second review conference on the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction, said in an interview with the Geneva correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

"The Soviet delegation," he said in the interview which was published today," has done everything in its power towards achieving the prime goal of the conference, which we have seen as enhancing the germ warfare ban convention in every way."

"We have suggested drafting and adopting an extra protocol to the convention to provide for stronger verification measures," he added. "With that aim it has also been proposed holding, after appropriate preparations, a special conference of the states that are parties to the convention and readiness has been expressed to do this without delay, for instance next year," Israelyan said.

"In our conviction," he said, "broad state-to-state cooperation in the peaceful development of biological science and uses of its achievements in the interests of social, economic, scientific and technological progress is among the effective ways of strengthening the convention's regime."

"Many proposals have been made at the conference on this score. We are convinced that this approach will provide an added fillip to the further expansion of international cooperation in the interests of advancing biological science and for the benefit of peace and progress," Israelyn added. "We consider the results of the conference to be positive also because the convention is part of the existing machinery for limiting the arms race and promoting disarmament. The Soviet Union is prepared for constructive cooperation with all countries which are interested in it in fact rather than in words."

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD282120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Sep 86

["International Observers Round Table" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Aleksandr Vladimorovich Zholkver, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. The past week has been marked by many important events in international life. The conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended in Stockholm and the World Congress of Trade Unions has ended in Berlin. General political discussion has begun at the UN General Assembly session. In addition negotiations have resumed in Vienna for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and a general conference of the IAEA, was held. Given all the difference in character and agenda, these major international forums have one thing in common in my view: in Vienna and in New York, and particularly in Berlin and Stockholm, the shoots of a new political thinking can be seen, so necessary to our stormy and so dangerous nuclear space age.

Rudolf Georgiyevich, you have just come back from Berlin, where you attended the World Congrees of Trade Unions. What are your impressions?

[Kolchanov] The 11th World Congress of Trade Unions took place from 16 to 22 September. This is the fourth time I have participate;d in the work of such congresses as a journalist, so I have accumulated comparative material and can speak of this congress' features in comparison with past ones. First, it must be said that this congress participants worked very intensively; for example, the Saturday and Sunday sessions ended, well, nearly at midnight.

[Zholkver] This is probably connected with the fact that the circle of participants was so broad.

[Kolchanov] Yes, yes, partly this and partly the agenda, which was discussed at the congress. As for the congress participants, you are perfectly correct. There were 1,000 to be exact, 1,014 people, this time and the main thing was that they represented all three world trade union centers; that is the WFTU, the WCL [World Confederation of Labor] and the ICFTU, as well as various organizations included therein. That is, without deciphering the abbreviations of the many trade union organizaions, you could confidently say that envoys from trade unions from all continents and all major regions, trade unions which differ from each other in both political orientation and ideological tendency, participated. So, it truly was a worldwide congress of trade unions. According to various calculations it represented approximately 300 million trade union members. The agenda came down to an examination of all contemporary basic problems. Participants grouped them into three supplementary reports and three commissions: There was peace and disarmament, which included all the issues on the moratorium, nuclear disarmament, the elimination of nuclear missile weapons, and conventional weapons -- in a word, all the problems of disarmament. The second commission or the second section of problems which were discussed at the conference were socioeconomic problems, which naturally included problems of both capitalist countries and developing countries, including the developing countries' enormous debts; all aspects of the multinational corporations' private activities; and third...

[Zholkver interrupting] The multinational corporations...

[Kolchanov interrupting] Multinational corporations, yes. And third, the struggle for trade union rights, which also concerned very many countries, and naturally, in the first place, capitalist countries, but developing ones, to a certain extent, as well.

In all ground 350 people spoke at the commissions and the plenary sessions, but naturally it is not possible to talk in detail about even the most interesting speeches in our conversation today. Therefore, I will say that when representatives of capitalist states spoke the issue was basically about capitalism's social and economic problems, about the onslaught of monopolies, about the working people's struggle for their rights. Very many striking facts were given. I spoke with Roosevelt (Duval), an American steelworker from Gary, Michigan. He flew over to the congress literally from a picket, which is taking place around their firm; the employers threw out 5,200 people and so they have been struggling against the lockout. He organized the strike, he organized these pickets. Representatives of the socialist countries spoke of that social and economic acceleration which is absolutely clear today in practically every socialist country. A great deal also was said about mutual relations, about the cooperation of socialist countries, of new forms of cooperation.

[Zholkver] As well as direct ties between enterprises.

[Kolchanov] Yes, yes, this was stressed, particularly the direct ties between enterprises, between labor collectives. Prospects of creating joint enterprises also was discussed. This theme was widely presented in speeches by trade union envoys from socialist countries.

[Lebedev] Incidentally, two very important CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decisions were adopted recently, precisely in light of what you are saying, Rudolf Georgiyevich; specifically, the decision on measures to further improve the administration of foreign economic ties and a separate one on measures to improve the administration of economic and scientific technological cooperation with socialist countries, where all these positions are elaborated in great detail.

[Kolchanov] Returning to the general appraisal of the discussion which developed at the World Congress of Trade Unions, to those documents which were adopted there, I should stress that the themes of war and peace were inevitably raised in literally every delegates' speech no matter what the subject was. I do not know one delegate, perhaps there weren't any, who did not directly support the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. It was noted unanimously, literally unamimously as an event of historic importance, as a specific sign of the Soviet Union's goodwill. This went through literally every speech, like a red thread.

We here in Moscow also very closely followed the work of the congress in Berlin. Our mass media, and not only your workers paper TRUD, Rudolf Georgiyevich, widely reported the work of this congress and I was left with the impression that if we speak of those new things which are remarkable precisely for this 11th World Congress of Trade Unions, then perhaps, the new shoot here is the width of the participation as trade union organizations with the most varied tendencies were truly represented this time; and also the sense of community in their approach to solving that very important problem: namely defending the basic right, the right to life, of the working man and of man in general.

[Kolchanov] Yes, I fully agree with you on this and will only add one thing; a clear political accent was generally very characteristic of the congress. Participants in the congress did not come apart on any, as it were, regional or national (?issues), but an enormous variety of problems were very clearly selected, and most importantly they were very accurately appraised. This also is the shoots or the signs of the new thinking of our times.,

[Zholkver] I believe that this also was very graphically manifested during the concluding phase of the Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe. Why do I stress the concluding phase in this way? Because generally, frankly speaking, the conference did not always work as effectively during the more than 2 years in which sessions were held in the Swedish capital and it must be said here directly that the catalyst accelerating that conference's work and ensuring its successful conclusion was Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's 15 January statement which set out the wide program of measures on disarmament, on the creation of an all-embracing system for security and concretely, as well, on European problems.

[Iebedev] Yes, the Stockholm conference's success certainly does call for a very serious analysis, I would say, and this from various points of view, including that of the political effect against the background of this new political thinking's gradual assertion in world politics and in international relations and the military aspect of the agreement that has been reached is extremely important and interestingly as well.

[Zholvker] Perhaps it would be worth dwelling on this in greater detail.

[Lebedev] Yes, it would not be possible to list all the points of this agreement here, but even, say, what was mentioned by Ambassador Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, at the news conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center a few days ago. Even that shows just how precisely the balance of this agreement, this compromise, has been adjusted. An understanding has been reached, for example, that there will be notification of one's military activities each year, meaning that all participants in the agreement -- 33 European countries plus the United States and Canada -- will do this.

[Zholkver] And this notification will be given in good time.

[Lebedev] This will be done in good time, by 15 November, if I am not mistaken, each year. Naturally this is a colossal advance. And then the intention is that states will undertake to notify all exercises by land troops and associated contingents of air and naval forces 42 days in advance when more than 13,000 men are participating in them. By the way, this is not such a large figure, these are not such large contingents, with 13,000 men.

[Kolchanov] These figures are not large, but the thing that I believe is a very great inspiration for all those who read the Stockholm conference documents is the way things are regulated in a precise and detailed way. This really is expressed in specific terms, and specific terms are all the more important in the military sphere. The figure of 13,000 is not a large one, and that applies to cases where maneuvers are being held or where troop movements are being carried out.

[Zhoalkver] Rudolf Georgiyevich, you have mentioned issues relating not just to maneuvers but to troop movements as well.

Well let us call a spade a spade: What we are talking about in the first place is the movement of U.S. troops for endless military exercises in Western Europe. In fact, NATO's major autumn military maneuvers ended in Western Europe last week: More than 100,000 officers and men participated in them, together with large quantities of military equipment, and involving a large number of U.S. troops. The United States will provide notification of all of its troops movement to Europe that are in excess of this figure from now on, which effectively means those which are in excess of one division.

[Lebedev] Yes, and naturally there is another very important aspect, the issue of inspections, the problem of monitoring, which the Soviet Union and its allies are supposed to be avoiding, and which people are getting sick and tired of. Now it is perfectly obvious and it is down in black and white that this problem does not exist, that we agree to on-site inspection, including inspection from the air. So the inspection issue has disappeared. But I am now going to return to a very important political aspect of the results of the conference. The accord that we have been proposing from the very beginning should be set down dealing with the nonuse of force in any of its forms, so to speak, but primarily in its most dangerous form of armed force. This accord is an accord of principle, and the importance of the Stockholm accord also is enormous in this respect in my view.

Essentially these things are all elements in the all-embracing system of international security which we are seeking and which is winning over more and more supporters. Many of the elements in the agreements that have been achieved are capable of being transferred over, not automatically, of course but they are capable of being made into the foundation for the creation of collective security in other regions. I would say that there are grounds for rejoicing in general, but in so doing, so to speak, one should not forget that this struggle continues, it is not dying down, and undoubtedly there are still some very serious battles ahead because the ink was hardly dry on this agreement, as they say -- this agreement for which the clock had to be stopped at the conference and so on and so forth in order to make it possible for work to continue through the week end -- the ink was scarcely dry on the document when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger came out with the statement that he was opposed to it, that he did not like it all, and so on and so forth. In fact we are coming up to another very important event, a major political meeting in Vienna, which has the responsibility of giving further new impetus to detente within the European process and evidently of becoming -- as we hope it will become -- a step toward radical disarmament measures in Europe and accordingly toward setting up this all-embracing system of international security.

[Zholkver] But as I already have mentioned, some very important talks resumed in Vienna last week, talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This was the 40th round: these talks have been going on for 13 years. I have had the opportunity to visit the Hofburg Palace in Vienna on many occasions where these talks take place. Unfortunately, it must be noted that the talks have not yet got off the ground thus far. As happened during the previous round and the one before that, the delegations from the Warsaw Pact countries put forward specific proposals, and our own Soviet proposal is known for conventional armament reduction in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. But let us hope that the lessons of Stockholm will nevertheless be applied to these talks, too. I would particularly like to refer to the fact that during the meeting between Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher last week, both sides noted that serious accords had been reached in Stockholm and that these convincingly show how realistic the strengthening of security of states through political means is. They agreed that the success of Stockholm must give an additional impetus to the arms limitation talks.

But, true, I do have to say that even before this, on the eve of this meeting, I did see a statement by Genscher who welcomed the Stockholm results as a triumph for commonsense and responsibility.

[Kolchanov] Though it is true that there was a certain amount of self-glorification in Genscher's statement, it nevertheless did contain the conclusion which you mentioned, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. That really is the case.

[Zholkver] I must say that during this meeting with Comrade Shevardnadze it was stressed on the Soviet side that statements alone about a desire for an improvement in the situation, about a desire to reach agreement, are not enough. What is needed are practical deeds. An example of an extremely important practical step of this type is the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests, and it appears to me that it is not fortuitous that this question, this practical measure, an action step, has occupied such an important place in the general political discussion which began at the General Assembly session last week.

[Lebedev] Yes, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, and indeed I would say that on the matter of the general political discussion and our moratorium proposal, which has been receiving overwhelming support, in the speeches of the delegates to the session, that nevertheless, U.S. officials in Washington and in New York are again raising against this background the question which everyone already has grown tired of; namely, the question of monitoring, and second the fact that they supposedly cannot agree to a moratorium because they have to maintain and check the state of their existing nuclear arsenals' combat-readiness, and that it is virtually in the interests of the whole of mankind that the United States should test its warheads and the safety devices for them and so on. In this connection I will give my own magazine a bit of a plug, because next week's issue of NOVOYE VREMYA includes an interesting article by Academician Velikhov which devotes considerable space to these questions about why the United States need explosions and nuclear tests. He quotes the opinion of a well-informed U.S. specialist, Seaborg, who was well-known at one time as U.S. Atomic Energy Commission chairman. He stated quite officially, so to speak, that even at the time when they were signing the Moscow treaty banning nuclear tests in three areas during the 1960's, the United States was officially stating that they had all the means necessary for checking the combat-readiness of nuclear weapons even then without having recourse to carrying out nuclear explosions. So, of course, the object is not to check combat-efficiency but to develop new systems.

[Kolchanov] I once again would like to refer to the World Trade Union Congress and the discussion in the commissions and at the plenary sessions. Views were expressed there on nuclear explosions as well. They said that we perfectly understand, even though we are not specialists, that nuclear explosions are needed to develop qualititively new nuclear weapons that are even more dangerous and even more terrible; and no explosions are needed to convince oneself of the serviceability or nonserviceability of existing weapons. Nuclear tests are needed to intensify and accelerate and build up the arms race. This is something that is understood even by the man in the street, by the ordinary person, if it is possible to use that term in this context, the person who is not well-versed in the finer points of nuclear physics.

[Zholkver] Well, this is confirmed by the specialists, including U.S. specialists. You, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, mentioned Academician Velikhov: For my own part I would like to mention something that was said by one of the Americans who is closely cooperating with our scientists, whose apparatus has been installed at Karkaralinsk not far from the Soviet nuclear proving ground.

He is Cochran, Thomas Cochran, chief geophysicist of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council. He draws attention to the fact that all talk about monitoring being impossible is refuted by the evidence of the U.S. apparatus. It is interesting that the Americans already have been at work in Kazakhstan for several weeks. On the other hand, the Soviet scientists were not given visas to enable them to take our apparatus to the United States, although they were due to go there on 14 September.

[Lebedev] There was a struggle going on between the old and new ways of thinking, as far as we can judge.

[Zholkver] Yes. Well, the Americans gave permission in the end for our Academy of Sciences delegation to arrive, but they were strictly to arrive only in Nevada and to verify the explosions being carried out by the United States. This is a fundamentally different arrangement.

[Lebedev] It is a form of complicity.

[Zholkver] Yes, yes. We invite U.S. scientists to check that tests are not being carried out here. They invite us to go to the United States to be present at the tests in Nevada and legalize and legitimize them. And as a matter of fact, it was virtually on this type of pseudoargument that President Reagan's latest speech was constructed. You see, it too was, strictly speaking, an attempt to sidetrack the issue of demands for a moratorium by talking about explosions being necessary to check the safe-keeping of nuclear arsenals, even though, as you said, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, and as U.S. scientists are confirming, this is by no means necessary. And you see, the most important thing is that the issue here is not to preserve nuclear arsenals intact but to reduce and in the long run, by the beginning of the next century, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons. This is precisely the basis of the USSR's nuclear disarmament proposals.

[Kolchanov] Naturally. We do not need to monitor tests but to liquidate the tests themselves, the subsequently to liquidate the amassed weapons.

[Zholkver] And, of course, measures are necessary to ensure the security of peaceful nuclear power production. The IAEA conference in Vienna was devoted to this.

[Kolchanov] Such nuclear problems place at least two tasks before mankind: arranging international cooperation in driving out nuclear weapons; and, on the other hand, achieving broad international cooperation in the peaceful and safe utilization of nuclear power. This nuclear power is necessary. There is no equivalent source of energy thus far which has the same potential. There already are 370 reactors at the present time. Nuclear energy is to provide more than 20 percent of the total output of electrical power by the year 2000...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Well, it is now more than half in a number of countries...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] [Words indistinct] percent and even more.

[Zholkver] The question being raised by scientists now is not whether nuclear power is necessary or not; rather, the overwhelming majority underline that there is still no alternative to nuclear power.

[Kolchanov] Not yet, at any rate.

[Zholkver] There is thermonuclear fusion, which, by the way, provides more potential for producing energy and more safety.

[Kolchanov] An almost unlimited source.

[Zholkver] Yes. Well, the thing is to increase and ensure the safety of nuclear power. The Soviet program of international cooperation on this question is aimed precisely at this...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] And by the way, it testifies yet again to the realistic and constructive position and new way of thinking on the party of the Soviet Union. You see, if you analyze this program and these proposals by the Soviet Union -- there are 10 points here to so you would probably need more than one Round Table -- the main thing in this program is the creation of a system of immediate notification of danger when there are radioactive emissions. Logically following from this is the agreement of some type of immediate aid to one another in such a case.

[Lebedev] The Head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Shcherbina, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, in his speech raised the question of practically reducing to zero the possibility of accidents like those which have already occurred.

[Kolchanov] And there have been more than 150 of them.

[Lebedev] Yes, in different countries of the world.

[Kolchanov] In the United States, FRG, Britain, and major accidents, too.

[Lebedev] Yes, and so returning to those questions mentioned by you, agreements already have been signed in Vienna on this. As a matter of fact, they are based on those ideas expressed by the Soviet delegation. In general, judging by what I personally have read in agency reports and the foreign press over the last few days it is the atmosphere of this special IAEA conference in Vienna which has been striking. The Soviet report was accorded enormous attention. The exceptionally open nature of the information which was presented in connection with the Chernobyl accident was underlined. Our delegation submitted a report at a conference of experts as far back as August. And now Comrade Shcherbina arrived in Vienna immediately after visiting Chernobyl, when the work in eliminating the consequences already has entered its final phase. In political and journalistic circles in Vienna note is being made of this Soviet approach -- the openness of the honest information which has been presented, and at the same time, as you said, Rudolf Georgiyevich, a constructive and all-embracing program for ensuring the reliability of nuclear energy and very effective and far-reaching international cooperation in this sphere...

[Zholkver interrupting] Including the joint development of new and even safe types of nuclear reactors.

[Kolchanov] Yes, that is very important. And if all the leading nuclear energy specialists from many countries unite, then the optimum developments in this sphere can indeed be achieved.

[Zholkver] You mentioned many countries, Rudolf Georgiyevich. I must say that it is by means just those countries which already have nuclear reactors that are showing interest in these problems but also those which intend to build them, including many developing countries, which also do not imagine their effective future development without nuclear power, just as, by the way, they do not see the prospect of the possibility of their future effective accelerated development without the preservation of universal peace. It is a close tie between the problems of peace and development. It was confirmed last week at a very important international conference in the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville, especially on this question. This indeed is a problem for the whole of mankind, very seriously affecting the so-called third world and nonaligned countries who declared the close link between the problems of development and the problems of consolidating universal peace at the tops of their voices at the recent meeting in Harari and, by the way, they supported the Soviet position on very many questions, and above all on the moratorium.

To sum up the results of our conversation, I believe it should be noted that those very sprouts of new political thinking about which we have spoken today and illustrated with numerous examples, have shown that it is indeed possible to rise above disagreements and reach accords and arrive at agreements in complex contemporary circumstances. It is possible to negotiate on security questions if there is the political will and desire for this. This will and desire have repeatedly and very clearly been confirmed by both our country and other socialist countries. I believe all of this shows in what direction it is possible and necessary to take the new building site of detente.

GORBACHEV GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN CULTURAL MEETING

PM290956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] I warmly welcome you on the occasion of the official opening ceremony of the exhibition "Masters of Culture for Peace" and the meeting in the capital of our homeland of representatives of the international "peace run".

The participants in the exhibition are workers in culture and the arts from many countries, followers of different creative trends. The peace torch lit at the walls of the UN Headquarters is an exciting symbol of the lofty ideals of friendship and cooperation among nations. It is carried in their hands by representatives of different nations, supporters of different political views. But all of them are united by goodwill, the noble wish to make their contribution to the cause of mankind's peaceful future.

"Give the world a chance -- children need peace" -- this watchword of the "peace run" being held under the aegis of the UN Children's Fund is close and understandable to the Soviet people in common with all people of our world. Since it is precisely in the name of the future, in the name of preserving life on earth that an active struggle is being waged today against the threat of a death-dealing war, for the eradication of hunger, poverty, diseases and economic backwardness.

The children of today will live in the coming 21st century. It depends not only on politicians and diplomats what it is going to be -- an age of peace and progress, or that of mankind's self-destruction. Millions of people on all continents including masters of culture and in the arts, scientists and athletes, public and religious figures are raising voice in defense of life, against the insane race of arms fraught with a nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union is profoundly aware of its share of responsibility for the destiny of the present and future generations. We have proposed that the new age be entered without the mass destruction weapons, and the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions is best proof of the sincerity of our statements. [paragraph continues]

The world community knows many other peace initiatives of the Soviet state. We believe that these proposals will be supported by all sensible people on earth.

The Soviet people cordially welcome those who fight for peace all over the world with courage and self-sacrifice. may the torchlight they are carrying across the world stir enthusiasm in the hearts of new fighters for a happy future, for our children, strengthen the spirit of trust and mutual understanding among nations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE UN MEETINGS

Meets With Yugoslav Counterpart

PM290952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] New York, September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia.

During the conversation they held a thorough exchange of opinions on prospects for the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in all fields and on a number of pressing international problems. The interlocutors noted that there is no task more urgent now than to preserve peace, put an end to nuclear testing, curb the arms race, first of all the nuclear race, and prevent it from spreading to new areas.

In the present-day international situation responsible actions and constructive efforts are needed on the part of all states. In this connection the results of the 8th Nonaligned Summit, directed at improving the international situation, warding off the nuclear threat, protecting the nations' right to determine their destiny themselves and establishing a just international economic order, were spoken highly of.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two countries.

Receives Greek Counterpart

PM290950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] New York September 26 (TASS) -- During the talk between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, the sides expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of Soviet-Greek relations which have acquired stable and fruitful character. Of special importance in this respect is the practice of exchanging messages between Mikhail Gorbachev and Andreas Papandreou.

The ministers highly appriased the successful end of the Stockholm conference, which has created favorable prerequisites for strengthening further security and cooperation in Europe both in military-political as well as in economic and humanitarian spheres.

The establishment of a zone, free from nuclear and chemical weapons on the Balkans, would also conform to these goals.

Meets Other Ministers

LD280910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting here with I. Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Confirmation was given to the determination of both countries to further develop all-round cooperation and to take all steps to assist the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the allied states, the further activization of their joint course aimed at ending the arms race and fundamental restructuring of the whole system of interstate relations on the basis of all-embracing security, equal for all.

The ministers exchanged views on issues of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly with regard to the joint initiative of the UN General Assembly with regard to the joint initiative of the socialist countries on creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

E.A. Shevardnadze's conversation with J.B. Raimond, France's minister of external relations, took place in the spirit of the accords reached during the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand in Moscow relating to an intensification of the interaction between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of strengthenig European security and improving the international situation as a whole. The ministers stressed that the successful completion of the Stockholm conference provides a fine basis for the work in Vienna of the latest meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which in their view should pass in a dynamic way and facilitate further progress of the All-European process in all spheres. Other questions concerning the present international situation and Soviet- French bilateral links were also touched upon. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of frankness and cooperation.

The sides stressed that the establishment of a just and enduring peace in the Near East may be achieved only through collective efforts and condemned attempts by the United States and Israel to impose upon the Arabs separate settlements. They spoke in favor of forming a prepartory committee to convene an international conference on the Near East. It was pointed out that the vital interests of the Arab peoples demand the consolidation of all forces which resist aggression and imperialism.

E.A. Shevardnadze received S. Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan. During a discussion of topical international problems it was stated to the Pakistan side that the decision to return units of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan testifies in deeds to the sincere desire of the USSR and the DRA to hasten a political settlement of the situation around this country. The reply should be the ending and the nonresumption of intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA. The Pakistan side expressed sympathy in connection with the murder in Islamabad of a Soviet military diplomat and gave the assurance that it will conduct the most careful investigation into this crime and will severly punish those involved. It also gave the assurance that it will take effective steps to ensure the security of Soviet citizens in Pakistan.

During the meeting of E.A. Shevardnadze with F. Qaddumi, leader of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, the main attention was paid to the tasks of achieving an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories which have been occupied since 1967 and implementing the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its rights to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state. F. Qaddumi gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's vigorous actions aimed at the speediest possible convening of an international conference on the Near East.

Talks With Syrian Minister

LD281046 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Saturday with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Their conversation bore out the identity or proximity of the two countries' positions on key international issues and their desire to strengthen Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation. The sides stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could only be achieved by collective effort, and condemned U.S. and Israeli attempts to foist separate settlements on the Arabs.

They also spoke out for setting up a committee to prepare an international conference on the Middle East. It was pointed out that the vital interests of the Arab nations call for the unity of all forces resisting aggression and imperialism.

Meets With Italian Minister

PM291139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze met with Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti. During the talks, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of urgent international issues. The interlocutor's attention was called to M.S. Gorbachev's statement concerning the results of the Stockholm conference. Both sides noted the great significance of that forum's successful conclusion and confirmed their adherence to continuing and deepening the all-European process. The Soviet side emphasized that mankind's highest interests demand specific action in favor of removing the nuclear threats and ending nuclear tests. These interests are incompatible with involvment in any form in implementing programs aimed at tranferring the arms race into space.

The sides confirmed their mutual interest in further developing Soviet-Italian cooperation in various spheres, including a political dialogue.

During the meeting of E.A. Shevardnadze with F. Qaddumi, leader of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, the main attention was paid to the tasks of achieving an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories which have been occupied since 1967 and implementing the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its rights to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state. F. Qaddumi gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's vigorous actions aimed at the speediest possible convening of an international conference on the Near East.

Talks With Syrian Minister

LD281046 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Saturday with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Their conversation bore out the identity or proximity of the two countries' positions on key international issues and their desire to strengthen Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation. The sides stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could only be achieved by collective effort, and condemned U.S. and Israeli attempts to foist separate settlements on the Arabs.

They also spoke out for setting up a committee to prepare an international conference on the Middle East. It was pointed out that the vital interests of the Arab nations call for the unity of all forces resisting aggression and imperialism.

Meets With Italian Minister

PM291139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze met with Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti. During the talks, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of urgent international issues. The interlocutor's attention was called to M.S. Gorbachev's statement concerning the results of the Stockholm conference. Both sides noted the great significance of that forum's successful conclusion and confirmed their adherence to continuing and deepening the all-European process. The Soviet side emphasized that mankind's highest interests demand specific action in favor of removing the nuclear threats and ending nuclear tests. These interests are incompatible with involvment in any form in implementing programs aimed at tranferring the arms race into space.

The sides confirmed their mutual interest in further developing Soviet-Italian cooperation in various spheres, including a political dialogue.

SHISHKIN VIEWS FIRST DAYS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PM291055 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Reason Against Madness"]

[Text] The political debate has begun at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly which opened in New York 16 September. The great international forum in which 159 states are taking part has always been and remains an important event in international life. Both, the diversity and the complexity of the contemporary world's problems and the long path traveled by this most representative international organization which started out with just 51 member states are reflected in the 143 points on the agenda and in delegates' speeches. However, now as then, the main aim of the United Nations remains the same: "Delivering future generations from the tribulations of war which twice within our lifetime have brought inexpressible suffering to mankind."

Nothing expresses this central clause of the UN Charter better than the Vuchetich sculpture "Swords Into Plowshares" which stands opposite the UN General Assembly building. The bronze figure of a muscular blacksmith beating a sword into a plowshare which is a gift from the Soviet Government to the United Nations has long been the symbol of our country's leading role in the struggle for disarmament. I recall how on more than one occasion during the work of the UN General Assembly the "blacksmith" gathered around himself fighters for peace who had arrived from all corners of the world to make their contribution to the solution of the United Nations' main task, namely delivering mankind from the threat of war.

Under the UN Charter, all member states of this organization have pledged "to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." However, by no means all of them follow this principle laid down in the charter. This is why the need has arisen to speak out at the top of our voices about the most important problem of the present time, about finding a way to deliver the world from the nuclear threat which is hanging over it.

This is precisely the aim of the impressive foreign policy initiatives with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have come to the session. The question "On creating an all-embracing system of international security" whose basic principles were first set forth and substantiated by Mikhail Sekrgeyevich Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress and which has been submitted jointly by the socialist countries occupies a central place on the session's agenda.

As even the first few days of the UN General Assembly 41st session have shown, most of its participants are greatly impressed by the Soviet union's extension until 1 January next year of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. This important decision is being interpreted as a concrete expression of the new political thinking, as a tangible contribution to the struggle to ensure that 1986 which has been proclaimed a Year of Peace by the United Nations goes down in history as a year worthy of its name. Many countries' representatives have declared from the General Assembly rostrum that the Soviet Union is, by its actions and initiatives, seeking to strengthen peoples' hope that it is possible to change the situation, that a feasible alternative to confrontation does exist. [paragraph continues]

This was also emphasized by Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, when opening the session, he sounded the "bell of peace" at the entrance to the UN headquarters and declared that the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban treaty leading to the destruction of nuclear arms is the first priority in efforts to save mankind from possible self-destruction.

The subversive actions of the United States and of some of its allies are hampering the successful implementation of the complex and crucial tasks facing the United Nations. These forces not only do their utmost to deny the great potential of the United Nations for resolving such fundamental questions of the present time as the strengthening of international security, curbing the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and eliminating the seats of international tension, but they also go to considerable lengths to thwart the adoption by the United Nations of decisions on most important or topical issues or at least to reduce them to vague declarations. At the United Nations, just like in world affairs in general, the Reagan administration is overtly steering a course toward confrontation, toward securing dominant positions for the united States, a course which runs counter the interests and the will of other states and peoples. The United States "marked" the beginning of the work of the UN General Assembly 41st session with a new act of crude arbitrary behavior, demanding unceremoniously that 25 staffers of the USSR's permanent mission at the United Nations leave the United States by 1 October. This unlawful act clearly pursues several aims. It is an attempt to divert attention from the constructive Soviet initiatives which have won broad support throughout the world. It is also a claim to total license in an effort to pander to those circles in the United States to whom an improvement of the international situation is anathema, circles which are trying to exacerbate the relations between our countries, prevent a summit from taking place, and put the blame on the Soviet Union. It is also blatant blackmail in respect of all countries whose policy Washington does not find acceptable and of states which despite U.S. pressure are implementing an independent, sovereign policy.

This act is also aimed against the United Nations Organization as a whole. By arbitrarily reducing its financial contribution to the UN budget, the United States has brought on an acute financial crisis. According to the report submitted to the session by the UN secretary general, the United States has brought on an acute financial crisis. According to the report submitted to the session by the UN secretary general, the United States owes to day 247 million dollars in dues. Washington makes no secret of the fact that by placing the United Nations on starvation rations, it is seeking first, to impose its will on the international community and second, to force it to curtail its efforts in the main sphere of its activity, especially as regards the implementation of the stipulation of the UN Charter of waging a struggle to eliminate the threat of war.

Resolutely rebuffing U.S. attempts to belittle the UN role in the struggle for a lasting and just peace, the Soviet Union proposed at the UN General Assembly 41st session that the effectiveness of the organization's decisions be enhanced in every way. It countered poltical license with political responsibility. The head of the Soviet delegation, E.A. Shevardnadze, has called on all UN member states from the Generl Assembly rostrum "to approve a set of values in which practical actions would come first."

The USSR Foreign Minister countered U.S. attempts to foist "star wars" on people with the concept of "star peace." He emphasized that "there is only one way toward security, namely destroying existing arms and not replacing them with new ones. The technology of destruction must not be allowed to determine policy."

The statement that "the Soviet Union is ready at any time and anywhere to sign a total nuclear test ban treaty" met with widespread support both in the General Assembly hall and outside it. "We are prepared to do it here, within the walls of the United Nations organization, so that the whole world community can be part of this great act, so that a turning point in history can be achieved as a sign of respect for its will."

Many delegates also expressed support in their speeches for other Soviet initiatives put forward on the rostrum of the General Assembly such as, for instance, the proposal to adopt effective measures to eliminate regional conflicts, end the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia and overcome the economic consequences of the imperialist exploitation of developing countries.

In his speech, the head of the Soviet delegation resolutely rejected the vicious U.S. practice of lecturing, meting out punishment, and behaving arbitrarily in respect of the United Nations Organization as a whole and those of its memebers who, for some reason or other, do not meet with U.S. approval. No matter what sphere of international affairs one takes, E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized, the role of the United Nations is irreplaceable, and its responsibility is great.

Now, more than ever before, when a new consolidation of the forces of progress and peace is becoming visible, the enhancement of the authority and presitige of the United Nations and of the effectiveness of its decisions has become a common task of all the organization's members.

Supporting the constructive line of the Soviet delegation, the representatives of many countries are expressing regret at the fact that the professions in U.S. President Reagan's speech at the session of a desire to eliminate nuclear arms were not backed up by specific actions. The United States still refuses to join the Soviet moratorium. It persists in its efforts to extend the arms race to space, presenting evil plans as good intentions, presenting the sword as a shield. However, this kind of talk cannot deceive anybody. It acts as a cover for the assault on the main buttress of stability -- the ABM Treaty. The treaty is to be gotten out of the way and the time frame for this has been set -- 7 years. Everything has been worked out. It is reckoned that it will take precisely 7 years to get space arms ready for deployment.

Assessing soberly the present real lethal danger threatening civilization, the Soviet Union, with the support of the overwhelming majority of UN members, is doing everything in its power to eliminate this danger. Our constructive initiatives, the rebuff dealt to the intrigues of imperialists and militarists, and the appeal for responsible coordinated action to avert the threatening catastrophe, all serve the same purpose. as M.S. Gorbachev has emphasized, the Soviet Union will continue to "make use of every opportunity for productive dialogue, for progress towards arms limitation and reduction, an also for settling regional conflicts and developing international cooperation in all spheres of interest."

The United Nations Organization can and must become an important factor in influencing the development of international relations. It can and must play an important role in improving the international situation and eliminating the nuclear threat.

REACTION TO SHEVARDNADZE, REAGAN SPEECHES NOTED

LD272345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev, with New York correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin]

[Text] [Fadeyev] Greetings, comrades. A general political discussion continued throughout this week at the world community headquarters in New York at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. At the session, heads of states and governments and foreign affairs ministers put forward their views from the platform on the situation in the world, on problems of disarmament and international security. You, comrades, know well that from the platform at the General Assembly the speech by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, was heard, in which he set forth the position of our country, our government, and the millions of Soviet people on the state of affairs in the world at present. U.S. President Reagan also spoke to participants at the General Assembly session. Of course, delegates at the session as well as the world public as a whole had waited with interest for these two speeches. Today, the world continues to react to them and I would like to ask our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Zvyagin to tell us what the delegates at the session and the political observers are taking note of in connection with both these speeches. Let us start with the U.S. President's speech.

[Zvyagin] This speech had everything in it, except the main thing. There were no specific proposals, not even an apparent desire really to ensure peace and security for the people of the world on the basis of equality and respect for legal rights, sovereignty, and the independence of all nations. Moreover, on one of the most important matters on the agenda, the problem of halting nuclear tests, the U.S. leader said, and I quote: I urge the Soviet Union to join us, that is to say the United States, in practical, realizable steps to limit nuclear tests. And this in conditions when our country has already for 14 months unilaterally observed a nuclear moratorium and has repeatedly urged the United States to joint it. Here, for example, is the way Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, commented on that speech:

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Czech with superimposed Russian translation] When, from the platform of the General Assembly, the President of the United States appealed to the USSR to support the idea of a nuclear moratorium and to begin to act in this direction, I could not make any sense of what he was saying. After all, the Soviet Union announced the moratorium a long time ago and observes it. It is not a worthwhile cause to prove that white is black; such an unconstructive policy is obvious to all the delegates at the session. [end recording]

[Fadeyev] Now for the attitude of the American mass media to the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation.

[Zvyagin] Official propaganda here is doing everything to hush up or distort country's peace proposals and present things in such a way that it is not the Soviet Union but precisely the United States that is conducting a desperate struggle to force the Soviet Union to sit down at the negotiating table and to adopt the American compromise proposals. True, in the past months in the context of the observance by our country of a moratorium on nuclear tests, in the face of the very specific, large-scale, compromise proposals of our country, it is more and more difficult for Washington to hush up the USSR's position.

Under these conditions, an attempt is now being made to distract the attention of the American public and perhaps the world public from the main issues -- the problem of disarmament, of the nuclear moratorium, and so on -- by minor issues. An attempt is also being made to present things in such a way that any agreements to curtail the arms race would allegedly only be advantageous to the Soviet Union, that only the Soviet Union needs funds to be released for social necessities. And this in a situation when in the United States there are millions of unemployed, hungry, homeless, and unfortunate people; when the figures for the foreign and national debt of the United States staggers the imagination, and while the economy of the country suffers cruelly beneath the burden of military expenditure.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF VIENNA IAEA MEETING

PRAVDA Report

PM261311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents B. Dubrovin and A. Pokrovskiy dispatch: "To Take the Realities of the Nuclear Age Into Account. At the Special Session of the IAEA General Conference"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 Sep -- The attention of both the participants in the speical session of the IAEA General Conference and the representatives of the mass news media who have arrived here from all corners of the earth is centered on the "Program for the Creation of an International System for the Safe Development of Nuclear Power Engineering" submitted by the Soviet Union. They appraise the program as a new and important contribution by the USSR toward the solution of the power engineering problem and the cause of the safe utilization of the peaceful atom.

More than 200 journalists accredited to this international forum gathered for a press conference by the Soviet delegation called immediately following the speech by its leader B. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The head of the Soviet delegation spoke about the situation at the Chernobyl, our country's sincere desire to help to the utmost in this session's success, and the Soviet Union's stance on such an important factor of mankind's social and economic development as the peaceful utilization of atomic power. He dwelt in detail on the content of the Soviet proposals submitted the previous day for discussion by the special session.

What is the essence of these proposals? They include conventions, drafted by experts from IAEA member countries, on effective notification of nuclear accidents and provision of assistance in the event of accidents. The creation of an international data bank on background radiation levels at various agreed geographical points, B. Shcherbina noted, could become an important element of such a system. It is necessary to agree on an international basis standards for emergency concentrations of radionuclides and levels of radioactive contamination of localities. Such international standards and norms could be used by all countries to take protective measures.

A further component of such a system could be provided by an agreement that all countries would observe IAEA recommendations during the construction and operation of nuclear power stations and other nuclear installations.

It was noted at the press conference that the accidents at the U.S. Three Mile Island nuclear power station, at Chernobyl, and at nuclear power stations in other countries have shown yet again how dangerous the consequences of a possible deliberate destruction of nuclear installations could be. Hence, it is fully justifiable that the participants in the current session are raising the question of elaborating an appropriate convention.

It was noted in speeches by participants in the session and in interviews with members of delegations from a number of countries that the problems of the military atom exist in parallel with the problems of the peaceful atom. It must not be forgotten, Indian delegation member Professor A. De emphasized in a conversation with your correspondents, that more than 50,000 nuclear charges are constantly threatening to destroy all living things on earth. Proper security on the planet is impossible without terminating material preparations for a nuclear war and without the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. It is primarily necessary for the United States to follow the USSR's example and terminate nuclear tests. This is the only way to free mankind from the fear of being destroyed in a nuclear cataclysm.

The first day of the special session's work showed that the overwhelming majority of its participants, aware of their responsibility for the fate of the world, want it to proceed efficiently and help to the maximum in pooling the efforts of all countries and all IAEA members for the sake of resolving the noble task of reducing to zero the likelihood of accidents in the operation of nuclear installations all over the world.

There are, of course, different shades of opinion. But everything boils down to one main point: Nuclear power engineering must not be excluded from on-going advance and progress. There simply is no other equal alternative in the sphere of energy sources today. Nevertheless, in mastering nuclear power forces may run out of control. The threat of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind is becoming increasingly real. To make the peaceful atom safe and to eliminate the mountains of nuclear weapons -- these are tasks without whose solution mankind can have no future. The "Program for the Creation of an International System for the Safe Development of Nuclear Power Engineering" submitted by the Soviet Union for examination by the special session and its peaceful initiatives make it possible to solve these problems successfully.

Shcherbina Signs Accord

LD261800 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- Two new international legal accords, one requiring nations to warn one another against nuclear accidents and another to provide disaster relief in case of nuclear accidents, were today formally opened for signature in a ceremony in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. The first to sign them was Boris Shcherbina, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. "Signing the conventions on warning against nuclear accidents and on disaster relief in such accidents, unanimously approved by the session of the IAEA general assembly, I would like to express the conviction that these important documents are laying a good basis for the implementation of the proposal, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the establishlment of an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering," Boris Shcherbina, who led the Soviet delegation to the latest session, said.

"The Soviet Union states that it will observe both conventions from the moment of signature. We hope that the agency will take further measures in the concrete areas of the comprehensive programme proposed at the session for the establishment of such a regime, the programme which has won broad support. It is to be hoped that all of us will be unanimous in fulfilling the measures outlined for the safe development of nuclear power engineering so that peaceful atomic energy should reliably serve mankind."

Shcherbina Denounces U.S. Stance

LD262132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, 26 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Levchenko and Igor Revyakin report:

A special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of the Hofburg Palace in Vienna has ended today with the adoption of the final documents. Taking part in the forum were representatives of the overwhelming majority of the 113 member countries of this organization, including a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

"The Soviet delegation is satisfied with the results of the special session," the TASS correspondents were told by B. Ye. Shcherbina. "The delegation from the IAEA member-countries support the principles contained in the Soviet program. They highly commend the fundamental and long-term nature of this document. Of course it is impossible to put all our proposals into practice in one go, but the most important thing is that a plan of action has been proposed. To implement it, time and political will will be needed.

Unfortunately, the political will is not being demonstrated by everyone. In particular, the head of the U.S. delegation, J. Herrington, said bluntly that the USA has no intention to ending nuclear tests. I think that this attitude is profoundly erroneous, and we bluntly told the U.S. delegate this. The peoples of the entire world have fully resolved to struggle for an end to nuclear tests and the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, which represents the chief threat for mankind."

Press Briefed on Special Session

LD262236 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- A press conference on the results of the work of the special session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency was held here today.

Speaking at a press conference, chairman of the special session Adonit Manouan has said that all the delegates unanimously expressed the desire to approve the concluding document and two conventions. They reaffirmed the leading role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in questions of enhancing nuclear safety. I believe, he said that the documents of the special session underline the importance of continued development of nuclear power industry and say that every state is responsible for enhancing the safety in exploitation of nuclear reactors.

The chairman of the special session expressed the hope that the documents adopted would lay the foundation for international cooperation in ensuring safe operation of the nuclear power industry.

Many important problems pertaining to further development of nuclear power were discussed in the course of the forum, said at the press conference Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He stressed that the delegates had demonstrated the desire to continue the owrk of broadening the peaceful uses of atomic energy. At the special session delegates pointed to the pressing need of solving questions linked with ensuring safe operation of atomic reactors. It is natural that the International Atomic Energy Agency earlier also attended to these questions, but the analysis of the Chernobyl accident produced many ideas as to what is already available and what must be done in the given area.

One cannot naturally expect early tangible results, stressed Hans Blix. This is a long and many-sided process embracing various aspects of development of nuclear energy, specifically construction of new reactors, enhancing the reliability of their operation, safety in a broad sense of the word. The meaning of all work is to bring the probability of new accidents to a minimum.

At the special session delegates expressed concern over the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons that is in connection with the possibility of using civilian nuclear units in military purposes. And this is also the problem which calls for close attention on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

CSCE PREPARATORY TALKS CONTINUE IN VIENNA

LD261230 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- A preparatory meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is continuing here. Discussions are centering on questions in connection with the agenda, organization and holding of the third meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the meeting on European security and cooperation scheduled to open in Vienna on November 4.

The meeting was addressed today by Igor Andropov, the head of the Soviet delegation. Touching upon the procedure of holding the preparatory meeting, in particular, the question of openness, i.e. the holding of a number of plenary meetings in presence of representatives of the press and public, which is being discussed now, the Soviet representative stressed that openness occupies now a central place in the Soviet Union's life. That question, he said, should be resolved in such a way as to contribute to the creation of a most businesslike and constructive atmosphere at the Vienna meeting.

BELITSKIY VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR EAST-WEST TRADE

LD270418 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Talks were resumed in Geneva this week between the world's two largest economic associatons, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, known in the West as COMECON, and the European Economic Community, or EEC. So in Vantage Point, Boris Belitskiy today speaks of what COMECON is and is not and of East-West trade prospects.

[Belitskiy] When these talks were suspended 5 years ago, one of the reasons given for this by EEC officials was that they viewed COMECON as a Soviet-dominated group. [passage omitted] In short, what the Western critics of COMECON have done is to attribute to it relations that are in fact typical of the capitalist world with its economic exploitation of some states by others.

The resumption of the talks between the two major trading groups has coincided with what Western experts see as a significant improvement in the outlook for business with the Soviet Union. The fact is that the USSR this week announced a series of far-reaching measures to facilitate its foreign trade. Individual ministries and big industrial associations will now be free to do business on their own with firms in other countries. Up to now, foreign trade in this country was centralized and conducted only by the Ministry for Foreign Trade. Now more than 20 ministries and government departments and 70 industrial associations will be able to engage in export and import operations on their own, and the number is expected to grow. This decentralization measure will greatly simplify business procedures for the Soviet Union's trading partners in the West, where small firms in particular have an instinctive reluctance to do business through government channels.

Indeed, REUTER's Moscow correspondent Ellen Bortin reports that in the view of Western economic analysts in the USSR, the measure definitely benefits Western firms. The Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov has also spoken this month of the improved outlook for trade between the USSR and Western Europe. Interviewed for a West German magazine, he said the Soviet leadership was well aware that in our day and age it was impossible for any country to live in isolation. It was essential to make full use of the advantages of the international division of labor. This being so the Soviet Government, he said, favored a further expansion of economic ties and a search for new forms of economic cooperation.

We know that in Britain, which was once a leading trade partner of the Soviet Union, there are firms very much interested in doing more business with the USSR. The same may be said of the EEC as a whole. Indeed one of its leading experts, Peter Schiller, has just said that the establishment of dependable commercial, scientific, technical, and other links between the EEC and COMECON would make it possible to make better use of the international division of labor, considerably hasten the industrial progress of both parties and, at the same time, make West European economic organizations more competitive in the face of the United States and Japan. His words seem to be highly relevant to British interests, especially at this moment when the government has just been compelled to announce a record deficit of the balance of payments.

BRIEFS

INTERVIDENYE FORUM ENDS -- The international Intervidenye forum ended in Moscow today. Programs made by Intervidenye member countries in the past year have been shown on monitor screens in Ostankino for a week. The forum passed off very successfully and demonstrated the growing interest in th socialist countries' television. The Japanese NHK television company has bought a recording of the ballet Swan Lake from USSR central television and agreement was reached on an exchange of television serials in which our Japanese colleagues will show the Ermitazh film cycle, while Soviet viewers will watch the multi-episode television film "The Yellow River." The West German Polyphon firm has secured the right to broadcast the concert to be held in November in the Bolshoy Theater to mark the 40th anniversary of UNESCO's founding. Representatives of many of the world's leading television companies expressed their desire to broaden cooperation with Intervidenye [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Sep 86 LD]

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS ISSUES AFFECTING SUMMIT

'Top Priority' on Daniloff

LD282125 Moscow World Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Sep 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner, Moscow radio correspondent, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr (Igor Molashenko) of the United States and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do ladies and gentlemen, this is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." We have a slight change on the panel today. Our usual participant, Dr Radomir Bogdanov, has invited a colleague of his, Dr (Igor Molashenko), also of the Institute of USA and Canada Studies, because our usual participant, Dr Plekhanov, is sick. But then, on the other hand, we may have a new man here who will be a permanent member. Why not have three instead of two?

[Bogdanov] Maybe the question to our, you know...

[Pozner interrupting] Yes, yes, absolutely. Hopefully, yes, I hope you will like (?this). I think our subject today is rather obvious, it's Soviet-American relations, in particular in view of the discussions that have occurred between our Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz. Before we get into that I would very briefly like to point to the following and have your opinions. The Daniloff affair has been brought up time and time again by American officials recently in Jurmala, where I was, and we were having the Soviet-American discussion, in the United States, and they keep pointing to the fact that it is something that is poisoning relations. And it's almost gone to a point where they've said that if this is not resolved there will not even be a summit. I'd like you to look at two aspects of this. Aspect number one: What were relations like before Mr Daniloff was apprehended in this country? Number two: Would you agree with the assessment that some people have made, and that is that if the administration, U.S. Administration, could blame the failure of a summit on Soviets they would be delighted because in reality they don't want a summit but they can't wreck it themselves, and so they would be delighted if they could blame it on the Soviets? Those are two points I'd like you to look at. Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, you know me, I tend to agree with our American colleagues when they say that that case is poisoning Soviet-American relations, but I have a feeling that there is a very big trick played around that, you know. The other side has been creating an impression that just because of the newest case the Soviet-American relations are getting bad, (?worse), and just because of that case summit meeting is jeopardized. That's the trick, let me say it once again, that's the trick. Not because of Daniloff case Soviet-American relations getting worse but because of American policy, and let me say that the Daniloff case is a part of that policy. And if you look at the stake, what is at stake in the Soviet-American relations, you get a little bit, you know, amazed how this little espionage case, we have witnessed so many in the Soviet-American relations for so many years, all (?of the) sudden becomes just a stumbling block on the road to the summit meeting. My feeling is, you know, that you have in the administration all the forces, the adverse forces to the Soviet-American relations just activized, they are using this pretext to torpedo Soviet-American relations. Now if you look at the chain of events that has taken place now -- by the way this week was a very rich one in events in the Soviet-American relations, you have already mentioned Shevardnadze-Shultz meetings, you have forgotten President-Shevardnadze meetings and some other things.

And if you look at the American mass media, if you read American statements, very important, including the President's speech in the United Nations you will see...

[Pozner interrupting] We'll get there, we'll get there.

[Bogdanov] Yes, no, I mean, I just would like to touch upon that in, in connection with the Daniloff case. You will see that this case if very prominent in the line of, of, of their, you know, speeches and things like that. Why, there is only one point, you know, in my mind which, which I would like to bring to your attention. The President, the secretary of state, some other responsible people in the administration, they are just playing into the hands of most reactioary,, most conservative forces, trying to use this case to torpedo the whole, you know, structure of the Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] Dr, Dr (Molashenko) I'd like to ask you very briefly, would you agree with what I said earlier that indeed the U.S. Administration would be delighted if it could torpedo a summit but blame it on the Soviets? Do you think that that's -- would you agree with that?

[(Molashenko)] I agree, and I would say that now the events follow very familiar pattern, because if you look back at the history of Soviet-American relations, I would remind you in 1960 and the so-called U-2 spy plane affair, you know there was a certain improvement, or at least a hope for improvement in Soviet-American relations before the, before U-2 flight, but very important summit meeting was canceled and the progress in Soviet-American relations was blocked for quite, quite a while. And I would say that it's a usual tactic maybe of a minority of American political, political figures to block in this way the possible progress in Soviet-American relations, to use U-2 affair, or Daniloff affair, or whatever.

[Pozner] You know I think I agree with you, and yet I, I disagree also to a certain extent, and I think our listeners should be reminded of the U-2 affair, because not all of them remember it. Back in 1960 a U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union and the Soviets said as much. President Eisenhower was misinformed by his intelligence people, by the CIA, as to the fate of the pilot, Garry Powers. He was told that Mr Powers had probably, had certainly died, so he made a public official statement that there was no U-2 spy, and then of course Garry Powers was produced. Now my feeling is that in that particular case in 1960 the President was misled by his own intelligence. What I'm wondering is perhaps, perhaps President Reagan is being misled by his people. But that's a different question. Let's move on.

[Bogdanov] It's a different question, but I have a feeling, Vladimit, that you are trying to give good points to the American President.

[Pozner] I'm giving good points to Eisenhower. I have a weakness since we were allies in World War II after all. Here's what I want to ask you though. Some Americans say that we Soviets simply do not understand the importance of every individual human's life, of his rights, and that therefore we don't understand that the Daniloff case is important to Americans because he is an individual human being and that they cannot ignore what happens to the individual human being, and that's why they can put it on the same level, if you wish, as a summit meeting. What would say to that?

[(Molashenko)] Well, I can understand of course that the Americans are nervous, so to say, about Daniloff, and they want be sure about his future, and things like that.

But the important thing is the interpretation of this affair, because you know if the representatives of the administration say about Daniloff that he is a hostage, you know we cannot buy this interpretation of course, and in this sense, [words indistinct] Daniloff case is a self-inflicted wound for Reagan administration, because you know we have a rather obvious case when he was caught red-handed. Of course, it's possible to say that he just picked up these classified documents for his private collection, but we can...

[Pozner, interrupting] But you can't even have classified documents for your private collection, nowhere in the world, so...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] That's exactly the point you have mentioned, which is very important one.

[Molashenko] Let me jump in for a moment. We are talking about this affair already for 10 minutes.

[Pozner] We move on now to a certainly as important, probably much more important area, and that is the speeches made by the chief executive of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze, when they addressed the General Assembly of the UN, and I would like both of you to assess briefly, but (?succinctly), these two speeches. What was offered, what are the alternatives? What is the United States proposing to the world in the crucial area of arms reduction, arms control? What is the Soviet Union proposing?

[Bogdanov] You know, my feeling is that the American President was rather talking to his own, you know, Americans, than to the world's audience, because what he was saying he was neglecting everything what was happening in the, the, I mean substantial, in the international relations.

[Pozner] What was he neglecting, for instance?

[Bogdanov] He has neglected Soviet proposals. He rather distorted them. I'm sorry to say that. Then he didn't mention very important events in the international, you know, like Soviet moratorium, like, you know, Stockholm success which is really all, all people's success. He didn't mention, you know, real Soviet arms control proposals and he was representing, you know, a very distorted picture of the Soviet foreign policy. So my feeling is, because I believe that the American is very well informed, you know, and he was talking, that's why I say rather, to his own conservative audience than to the world community. What is the difference with our speech, our foreign minister's speech? That's what's exactly meant for the international audience. That was very, very, you know, large covering speech in the sense that our foreign minister has covered all the field which are of concern to everybody on this earth. That to my mind is the basic difference.

[Pozner] All right, all right. I'd like to ask you, Dr (Molashenko). how would you briefly sum up the offer, if you wish, of the American side, when you get down, when you boil it down to the essentials. How would you evaluate that?

[Molashenko] Well, yes, I accept this offer because I think that our foreign minister, Shevardnadze, made very good example, refusing to participate in rhetorical exchange with the American side. So let's talk about essentials. First, still I want to mention the problem of moratorium. You know, the Soviet Union proposed a very simple and straightforward thing, that to stop all tests, all nuclear explosions.

And you know what we hear from the American side, very strange proposal about very complicated procedure to verify and control nuclear tests.

[Pozner] If they want to verify testing, we want to verify the absence of testing.

[Molashenko] Exactly, yes.

[Bogdanov] That's the basic difference.

[Molashenko] And the basic difference when we are talking about the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, I would say, is a -- yes, it's substantially, there are substantially two different approaches because the Soviet Union made a number of proposals in order to cut -- to have 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons.

[Pozner, interrupting] You're talking about strategic nuclear weapons.

[Molashenko] Yes, and the American proposals as a matter of fact is an attempt just to have a dramatic radical restructuring of the Soviet nuclear arsenal. As a matter of fact, it's an attempt to engage us in a new arms race because, you know, if we accept American proposals, for example, we should create completely new strategic air force.

[Pozner] You know, I think that we are getting into an area that perhaps most of our listeners are not too familiar with. It is -- it calls for a certain amount of expertise. What I would like you to do, you, and you, Dr Bogdanov, is if you would sum up what President Reagan proposed to the world, as it were. How would you do it in the briefest way possible. What did he say [words indistinct] let us do this? Can you sum that up?

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes. I [laughs], you know, my impression is very clearcut impression that the American President has suggested to the world an American solution of all the problems, technological, you know, breakthrough for political achievements, you know, and new military technology as a solution of all political problems, which is to my mind...

[Pozner interrupting] Basically, SDI.

[Bogdanov] Basically, SDI, you know, which is....

[Pozner interrupting] I think that's -- I tend to agree with you.

[Bogdanov] Yes, which is basically American solution which is to my mind is not acceptable for the world community.

[Molashenko] Let me put it in a little bit different way.

[Pozner] Please.

[Molashenko] I would say that American proposal is an attempt to solve the problems of security on American terms and the Soviet proposal is an attempt to solve the same problem, on the -- on terms acceptable for both sides.

And this problem of technology -- technological approach -- is just a part, as I see it, of a broader American unilateral approach to the problem.

[Pozner] I'd like to go back to Dr Bogdanov since you obviously are good at this. How would you sum up the Soviet proposal?

[Bogdanov] Soviet proposal -- first of all, it is very clear you know, expression of the new thinking in the Soviet Union about security and foreign policy. You think it means, what, as my friend put it just now, reciprocal solution, mutually acceptable with the participation of all the interested parties; means of all the world because there is no, nowadays, American security without Soviet security, there is no Soviet security without American, and there is no world security without each participant's security. That to my mind is a basic difference.

[Pozner] As we wind up, would you agree with this kind of general statement that I'm going to make, that whereas the American -- I see it this way anyway -- that the American proposal tends to tell people: Let us put our faith in technology. The Soviet proposal tends to say: Let us put our faith in human beings and political will. Do you think that's true?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I believe you have done it very well. You've put it in a nutshell.

[Molashenko] Yes, I think there is a consensus about this point between us.

[Pozner] Well good, let's hope that we have a consensus on a broader basis than just between us.

Ovchinnikov on Daniloff UN Cut

LD281719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Hello comrades. The end of last week in Washington and the beginning of this week in New York were marked by events that continue to draw the world public. Last Friday and Saturday Comrade Shevardnadze held talks with Shultz and was received by Reagan. At the UN General Assembly, the U.S. President spoke on Monday, and the head of the USSR delegation on Tuesday. It is hardly surprising that reports from Washington and New York have produced a wealth of material for commentaries on key international issues.

For the Soviet side, the talks in Washington were to establish whether our partners were ready to continue the line that took shape during the Geneva meeting, where it was agreed to achieve in a short space of time a breakthrough for better bilateral relations, and to speed up achievements of specific accords, above all on security. But too many events have occurred since November that make one ask: Does the U.S. side want to act in the spirit of Geneva? The escalation of anti-Sovietism, provocative attempts to aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations so as to distract attention from Washington's unattractive position toward Moscow's peaceful initiatives, and provocative attempts to wreck the constructive dialogue on key current issues and shift the blame for this from the United States to the Soviet Union -- that is the only way to view some of the U.S. Administration's recent actions.

One irresponsible step was the demand to reduce by 1 October the staff of the Soviet UN Mission by 25 people. This act of arbitrariness was closely coordinated with the sensation caused by the Daniloff affair. The arrest of the U.S. journalist, who engaged in espionage and was caught red-handed, is represented by the White House as some kind of international crisis capable of standing in the way of the summit meeting and Soviet-U.S. accords on arms reductions. Well, what can be said on this account? It is not the first time that artificial obstacles have been created on the path of improving Soviet-U.S. relations, and not by the Soviet but by the U.S. side. Let us recall those who sent pilot Powers into the Soviet sky, those who doomed the passengers of the South Korean plane to a tragic death. The stir concerning the Daniloff affair is at the same level as these provocations.

The Soviet Union by no means considers relations with the United States to have no prospects. Contours of possible accords are taking shape; the issue of the summit meeting is also on a real level. Things could go well if the U.S. side wants it to be so.

Zorin on UN Actions, Daniloff

LD280847 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Sep 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" program; commentary by political observer Dr. Valentin Zorin.]

[Text] For several months now the issue pondered by many people around the world has been whether another Soviet-American summit will take place this year. The issue should, it seems, be now worded in a different way. Does the Reagan Administration really want a summit or is it talking of it just to mislead the public at home and abroad? A series of concerted steps taken by Washington justifies pondering that question. In violation of accepted international legal norms and standing agreements the American Government has demanded that 25 Soviet diplomats working at the United Nations leave the United States. The demand was made a few days before the arrival in New York of the Soviet foreign minister, who came there to discuss among other things the issue of a Soviet-American summit.

At about the same time a Soviet employee of the United Nations was arrested in New York and charged with espionage, in a move that is bound to have an effect on Soviet-American relations. The American secret service, according to press reports, did not deem it necessary to inform the U.S. President or his secretary of state about their plans for arresting the Soviet citizen on the staff of the United Nations. It looks very much as though some very influential person in Washington has orchestrated all this to prevent a Soviet-American summit.

The case of the American journalist Nicholas Daniloff is another case in point. A noisy campaign was launched over that case by United States politicians and media. When incontrovertible evidence of Nicholas Danifoff's espionage activities is presented to court, the organizers of the campaign in the United States are bound to feel ill at ease. The propaganda campaign over the Daniloff case coincided with other anti-Soviet actions by the United States Administration under circumstances that seem to rule out any coincidence.

Another round of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States leads one to question the desire of the American Administration for a reasonable and mutually acceptable resolution of complicated international problems.

A significant remark was made in this connection by Dr Henry Kissinger, who was speaking in an NBC interview. He said that each time there emerged signs of progress in Soviet-American relations there takes place what he described as an explosion. Asked by the NBC whether he believed the American Administration really wants agreement with the Russians now, Henry Kissinger said that certain elements in the adminstration had their doubts about having talks with the Russians. On the other hand there are people who sincerely want the summit to take place.

Dr Kissinger's acknowledgement that there are opponents of the easing of international tension in high places in Washington is a very significant one. In it lies the key to explaining the present unfavorable state of Soviet-American relations.

PRAVDA on Daniloff

PM261536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "Heaping Up the Barriers"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Sep -- At the moment the emotion on the American political scene is stifling. The casual observer might well form the impression that the country, or at least Washington, is going through nothing less than a global crisis.

The formal pretext for the ballyhoo was the arrest of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent N. Daniloff in Moscow for activity in no way compatible with journalism. He was caught red-handed. But the press here tries not to mention that fact. Only once in THE WASHINGTON POST did H. Mitchell, in a comment hidden away inside the newspaper, permit himself to ask: "Think about it, how do we know that Daniloff is not a spy? We don't know." "We should be extremely careful not to add to the already heavy clouds of distrust," he advised. That warning was ignored.

But the deception of the American public and of international public opinion is deliberate, and is now taking place on an unprecedented scale. The point is that the good will and readiness for reasonable compromises displayed by the Soviet Union had a marked effect on Americans. And now, as if by way of revenge, the advocates of a hard line, in the words of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, have "seized on the Daniloff affair as an example of Soviet perfidiousness." THE WASHINGTON POST adds: "Some figures in the administration and members of Congress come out against holding talks with the USSR on any questions except the release of Daniloff."

The hysteria over the "Daniloff affair" has its domestic side, too. Perhaps for the first time in the years of the Republican adminstration's rule, the U.S. Congress is resolutely challenging its foreign and military policy. Many congressmen, reflecting the mood of the majority of Americans, advocate making the adminstration comply with the SALT II Treaty, renounce plans to produce chemical weapons, cut resources for the "star wars" program, ban antisatellite weapon tests, and reduce nuclear explosions to the minimum. As recently as yesterday the House of Rerpresentatives, voting for appropriations under the next budget, incorporated all these points. Now the Senate vote and other procedures lie ahead.... The hysterics over the arrested journalist are designed to divert attention from these problems.

The great American Benjamin Franklin said: "What begins in anger ends in trouble." [paragraph continues]

It would be a good thing if this ancient truth were to be remembered now by those in Washington who are taking advantage of the "Daniloff affair" to try to heap up artificial barriers in the path to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States, the path to lasting peace.

ARBATOV: SUMMIT 'NOT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE'

LD251102 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0940 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in the Soviet Union, stresses that concrete results must be achieved at the big power summit. It is not worth holding any empty public relations summit meeting, Arbatov said at a press conference in Helsinki today. Antti Halinen reports:

In the preparations for the summit meeting, it is very important that the content of the summit, its success, can be ensured, says Arbatov. We do not want any public relations summit, it might even be dangerous in trying to make people believe that something important has been achieved, Arbatov stresses. He sees some movement ahead in the discussions, at least in one matter: The limitation of medium-range missiles. An agreement on them might be achieved, although perhaps not as extensive an agreement as we hope, Arbatov says.

The summit in itself is not, in his view, a matter of vital importance; it is possible to live even without it. The most important result of last year's Geneva summit was the fact that the big powers bound themselves to improve their relations and the international situation in general and to speed up arms control talks, Arbatov says. These, in his view, are goals.

Arbatov denies that the Soviet Union is playing some kind of games with the summit and with the big power relations in general. The Soviet Union seriously wants to improve its relations with the United States. In Arbatov's views, this is shown, among other things, by the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and the recent Stockholm accord, which, according to Arbatov, was possible thanks to the flexible Soviet attitude and to the determination of some European states.

Over the past year the Soviet Union has made a number of significant foreign policy openings, for instance in the direction of Asia. Is there anything new to be expected in northern Europe, in Scandinavia?

[Begin Arbatov recording -- in English] We are ready to discuss denuclearization of Baltic. We are ready to discuss, you know, bringing down, very radical down, all military activities in the Baltic. [end recording]

Arbatov says the Soviet Union is ready to discuss the nuclear-free status of the Baltic, to discuss a radical limitation of military activity in the Baltic and also to discuss the nuclear-free status of the entire area, which would also include some Soviet territories bordering on northern Europe, especially Finland. The Soviet Union has announced earlier its readiness to discuss substantial measures on its territories bordering a Nordic nuclear-free zone. According to Arbatov, the door to discussions is open, and if Finland, for instance, were to raise the matter, it would be sure to receive a very positive response from the Soviet Union, says Arbatov.

REAGAN'S NSA VISIT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ESPIONAGE

LD272108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] President Reagan has visited the headquartes of the secret U.S. intelligence department, the National Security Agency, at Fort Meade, Maryland. He arrived there to take part in a solemn ceremony to open a new building for the agency. In his words, the building is the most up-to-date of its kind in the world. The presence of the White House chief at this ceremony was designed to emphasize the importance his administration attaches to expanding espionage operations abroad and within the country. A special role is assigned to the National Security Agency in these operations, which has at its disposal practically unlimited funds, and is not accountable to the U.S. Congress. It is involved in total electronic espionage. It has at its disposal the most up-to-date computers, for processing information obtained, spy satellites for intercepting radio and telephone conversations, and other highly complex equipment. All in all, the staff of the agency totals about 100,000.

BELGIAN JOURNALIST'S ARREST SHOWS U.S. 'FREEDOMS'

LD261746 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels September 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Progressive Belgian journalist Tom Ronse, who works in the United States as a correspondent for the Flemish Socialist newspaper MORGEN and the Dutch newspaper HET VRIJE VOLK, was arrested in Newark, USA, on Thursday after "leftist publications" had been "found" in the boot of his car. The editors of the two newspapers made a joint announcement of the arrest here today. The immigration authorities detained the correspondent at the airport as he had come to resume his duties after summer vacations. The Belgian journalist was immediately told to leave the USA, although the U.S. authorities had earlier issued a residence permit and official accreditation papers to him. Tom Ronse protested with American authorities and asked legal advice. Now, waiting for his fate to be decided, he is in detention. The editors of the two newspapers notified the Foreign Ministries of Belgium and the Netherlands of the arbitrary action towards their correspondent in the USA. The journalists' associations of the two countries joined the campaign of protest and demanded from the American authorities explanations of Ronse's arrest.

This incident demonstrates anew the real worth of "freedoms" in the United States and the readiness of Washington to attack even a citizen of an allied country if he professes political views not to the administration's liking.

NEED FOR MEDIA 'NEW THINKING' CITED AT JURMALA

PM261333 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by own special correspondents A. Novikov and Yu. Sagaydak: "Considering the Main Thing"]

[Text] The conference of representatives of the USSR and U.S. public on topical questions of Soviet-American relations has concluded in Jurmala.

The 5 days of heated discussion, disputes, and exhanges of opinion are now behind us. Many important and urgent problems were discussed by the meeting participants: The arms race and ways of halting it, problems of regional conflicts, and the general state of relations between the two countries. The discussion was pointed, sometimes involving conflict. But can frank talk really be otherwise?

On the eve of it there was discussion of the role the mass media play in shaping public opinion and in the processes of political decisionmaking. Suffice it to recall that, as if on a signal from a conductor's baton, a feverish campaign to exert pressure on Americans began in the United States just before the annual hearings on the military budget in Congress. Its theme is the hachneyed thesis about the growth of the "Soviet military threat." It has now become the rule that as soon as Soviet-American relations show some kind of progress the U.S. mass media find a reason, usually of a "sensational" nature, to poison the atmosphere. That also happened just prior to the Yurmala meeting, when, at the signal from Washington, U.S. newspapers, magazines, radio, and television began trumpeting the "Daniloff case."

"We must consider together whether it is possible to have new thinking not only in politics but also in the information sphere. And whether it can be done in such a way that the mass media help establish mutual understanding and generate an atmosphere of peace and confidence," USSR special envoy V.B. Lomeyko told a plenary session. "The presence of nuclear weapons has made the arms race senseless, since there can be no victor in the nuclear age. But it continues nevertheless, and mankind is gradually approaching nuclear catastrophe. We can be committed to different views, but we can only survive or perish together. Unfortunately, not all journalists are fully appreciative of their responsibility to the peoples."

And what lies behind this was graphically demonstrated by Ben Wattenberg, editor of PUBLIC OPINION MAGAZINE and member of the borad of Radio Free Europe. Yes, it was Ben Wattenburg no less, although the aims he has pursued are in complete contrast to those of the conference. On taking the floor he immediately informed the assembly that Russians are "bad guys" in Americans' minds, but so that he should not be suspected of bias Wattenburg inflicted on the auditorium an enormous quantity of West European public-opinion poll "data." What then, are these Russians like? He reported that 81 percent of the British are certain that the perfidious Soviet people dream of using their country's nuclear potential, "for its intended purpose," so to speak. More than 70 percent of French people consider the USSR to be an "evil empire." In West Germany 75 percent of the inhabitants... Stop! Let us try to interpret these facts, leaving the actual figures to the conscience of the sociologist, who is respected in the United States. Where do they get such views from?

How, then, are such stereotypes formed? A quite considerable role is played here by the U.S. mass media, which impose the "evil Russian" image on not only Americans but other peoples, too. There are, as is well known, 40 American correspodents working in Moscow, who write more than 200 books and over 2,500 articles on the Soviet Union each year [as published]. However, the main object of these opuses is to create a primitive and hostile idea of the USSR.

Your correspondents asked Wattenburg how he could explain the fact that 44 percent of Japanese schoolchildren in a public opinion poll held in Japan said that the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima...by the Russians. Who spread that criminal lie? THe Soviet Union, or was it the bourgeois press again? The Washington sociologist did not know the answer to the question.

Did the discussions held at Jurmala help alter the American visitors' opinion about Soviet people, our country, and its foreign policy? Judging by the results of a minipoll conducted by your correspondents at the entrance to the Dzintari hall on the last day of the conference, the answer is: Yes!

Florida lawyer Dave (Foist) said: "Here in the USSR we felt that Soviet people are very friendly and kind. My attitude to those whom I met during the conference has changed for the better; it has changed 100 percent."

Mayer Bovis, owner of a store in a New York suburb: "I came here without any prejudices at all and have seen once again that Soviet people are distinguished by cordiality and kindness, and that they are all just like as Americans. We learned much about the way they live and work. Overall it has been a delightful trip."

(Patricia Panebyanko), a doctor from New York State: "You are all very good people."

And then, when we were on the point of switching on the dictaphone and recording this item, a middle-aged women came up to us. "Are you journalists?" she asked, with a smile, and then, without waiting for the answer, went on: "Give a huge thank-you to all those who organized this meeting. Russians are wonderful people, and I do ask you to send my regards to them." Her name is (Sarita Weeks).

REAGAN VETOES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD270928 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States has vetoed a bill on the application of limited economic sanctions against the Repulic of South Africa, thereby confirming that the U.S. Administration is an accomplice of the racist regime of Pretoria.

The Bill which was submitted to Ronald Reagan for signature was of quite limited nature and reflected contradictory sentiments on the Capitol Hill.

On the eve of mid-term elections to Congress the lawmakers had to manoeuvre under the influence of mounting demands by the U.S. public for effective measures to eliminate the regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

When drafting the bill the members of Congress were guided to a considerable extent by U.S. so-called strategic interests in the south of Africa, and endorsed a list of measures which even according to the opinion of Pretoria spokesmen, cannot have a practical effect on the South African economy.

Nonetheless Ronald Reagan turned down even such a purely declarative document. The CBS TV network points out that the President's decision virtually signifies that he sides with President Pieter Botha of the Republic of South Africa.

OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS 'POSITIVE SHIFTS' IN PRC TIES

LD282239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the 'International Panorama' program presented by Vsevold Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The new approach to issues of regional settlements and the emphasis on the idea of goodneighborliness made in Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok has had wide international repercussions. The USSR decision to bring home six regiments from Afghanistan, the negotiations on withdrawing a significant number of Soviet troops from Mongolia, and Moscow's readiness to discuss with Beijing the question of proportionate reductions in the two countries' land forces are specific, practical steps toward improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. Positive shifts in Soviet-Chinese relations are more and more perceptible. Our country would like to channel them into genuine goodneighborliness. And it is gratifying that at present this process is taking place not just at the intergovernmental level; border trade has reopened. Since 1983, it has been conducted between Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, and Amur and Chita Oblasts on the Soviet side and Heilongjiang province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Chinese. And starting with this year, a new direction of local trade contacts has opened between the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan and the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China. An exhibition of both countries' goods for border trade took place in August in Alma-Ata; first contracts were signed. In October, a similar exhibition will take place in Urumqi.

PRAVDA ON FAVORABLE TRADE PROSPECTS WITH PRC

PM261611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

Own correspondent B. Barakhta interview with M. Kiryanova, chief of the China Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Eastern Administration, under the rubric "At Your Request": "Extensive Prospects"; date and place unspecified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In their letters to the editorial office readers have been asking us to discuss the status and development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations and their prospects. On the basis of these letters PRAVDA correspondent B. Barakhta met with M. Kiryanova, chief of the China Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Eastern Administration, and asked her to answer the questions contained in them.

There has been substantial progress in Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations in recent years, she said. Judge for yourself: Whereas in 1983 total trade between our countries amounted to around R500 million, in 1984 it had reached almost R1 billion, and last year it exceeded R1.6 billion. In the 1981-85 period Soviet-Chinese trade grew by more than 800 percent. This year there is expected to be a further increase in trade turnover, the development of which is based on equal rights and mutual advantage.

An agreement has been signed between the Soviet and PRC Governments on trade turnover and payments in 1986-90. The document envisages trade turnover of R12 billion during the 5-year period. And in 1990 total bilateral trade will amount to more than R3 billion.

Now some details about the range of goods. China receives Soviet trucks, various types of industrial equipment, means of transport, and so forth. [paragraph continues]

In 1981 through 1985, for instance, the PRC imported 46 modern airliners, over 50,000 trucks and passenger cars, around 14,000 motorcycles, mining, textile, and power engineering equipment, agricultural machinery, and so forth. The USSR also supplies its eastern neighbor with ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, and chemical industry products.

For its part China exports to the Soviet Union tungsten concentrate, fluorspar, frozen meat, canned food, fruit, corn, soybeans, cotton cloth, knitwear, sewn goods, and other light industry products. A Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been set up and is already in operation; its cochairmen are I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and vice premier of the PRC State Council.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation in building and modernizing industrial installations in the PRC was signed last year in Moscow. It covers the installation of 7 new enterprises and modernizing of 17 enterprises built with Soviet cooperation in areas such as power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the coal industry, chemistry, transportation, and so forth. Among those slated for modernization are, for instance, such giants of the First Chinese 5-Year Plan as the metallurgical combines in Anshan, Baotou, and Wuhan and the bearing and tractor plants in Luoyang.

Particular mention should be made of such a promising form of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic cooperation as border trade. It was resumed in 1983 initially in the Far East, and its volume then amounted to only slightly more than R6 million.

Now the border trade between Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays and Amur and Chita Oblasts on the Soviet side and Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Chinese side is developing rapidly. In 1984 it increased by 150 percent in comparison with 1983 and in 1985 it increased by more than 50 percent compared with the level achieved in 1984. This year trade turnover along these lines is expected to exceed R30 million.

Since 1986 border trade has started in another direction too: between the Soviet Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, and a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR on the one hand, and the PRC's Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region on the other. This August an exhibition of Soviet and Chinese goods for border trade was held in Alma-Ata, during which models were selected and initial contracts signed. The second stage of talks on the signing of contracts will be held this October in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang.

Border trade is extremely advantageous for both the Soviet and Chinese sides. It promotes the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Far East and the northeast of the PRC and improves the living standard of our states' working people.

Both countries' import revenue from border trade allows them to effectively solve a whole series of regional tasks. It has become possible, for instance, for the Soviet Far East to reduce imports of similar products from the USSR's western regions, thereby reducing unjustifiable transport costs. It is gratifying to note that more and more varied Chinese goods are appearing in the stores of Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, and other cities and settlements, which promotes improvements in supplies to the Far Eastern population.

In terms of border trade the Chinese side exports to the Soviet Union frozen pork and beef, canned food, sausages, fruit, and light industry goods.

For its part, within the framework of border trade, the Soviet Union supplies the PRC with fertilizer, soda ash, cement, glass, saw logs, passenger cars, motorcycles, mopeds, electrical consumer durables, and so forth.

The official visit to China by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which took place recently at the invitation of the PRC Government, was a new boost to the further development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. During the visit a number of documents were signed on additional reciprocal deliveries of Soviet industrial output and Chinese agricultural goods over and above the amounts stipulated by the intergovernmental agreement on trade turnover and payments in 1986-90.

The delivery of these goods will make it possible to increase trade turnover between the USSR and the PRC in the current 5-year period by another R500 million. This is a very substantial addition, equivalent to the total trade turnover between our countries in 1983.

Documents regulating questions of the transportation of foreign trade freight were also signed, in accordance with which shipments will be carried out by river transport between Blagoveshchensk (USSR) and Heihe (PRC) on the Amur River. Additional border crossings are being opened for the shipment of border trade goods: Naushi on the Soviet side and Erlian on the Chinese side.

During the visit both sides reaffirmed their joint interest in the further development of trade and economic ties as a way both of improving forms that have already justified themselves and seeking new and more promising forms. Note was made of the expediency of utilizing in the future forms of cooperation such as industrial production sharing, guarantor [poruchitelskiy] processing of raw material, barter deals, the creation of joint enterprises, and so forth.

These accords will promote the strengthening and normalization of relations between the USSR and China, will create conditions for maintaining good-neighborliness and mutual understanding between our peoples, and will expand the area of Soviet-Chinese border trade.

China rates highly the importance and advantage of developing Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties, including border trade. In this regard the weekly LIAOWANG wrote: "The expansion and further development of border trade exchanges between the PRC and the USSR strengthens the good-neighborly relations between our countries and promotes the fuller satisfaction of working people's material needs and the region's economic development. There are extensive prospects for Sino-Soviet border trade."

One cannot fail to agree with that optimistic assessment of border trade by our Chinese partners. This field, like Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties as a whole, has very very great reserves and unutilized potential. Working in this area means making a contribution to strengthening good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, cooperation, and peace.

INITIAL WATER RESOURCES ACCORD REACHED WITH PRC

LD252107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of delegations of experts from the USSR and the PRC was held in Beijing on 18-25 September to settle the details of a draft agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments to set up a Soviet-Chinese commission to administer the elaboration of a scheme for integrated utilization of the water resources of border stretches of the Argun and Amur Rivers. A draft agreement was drawn up and initialed. In the course of the meeting, the leaders of the delegations also exchanged views on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of water resources and land improvement.

DEPUTY MINISTER, PRC ENVOY ATTEND SOIREE

OW270055 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A soiree was held at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow today to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Academician Tikhvinskiy, who is chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, delivered an opening speech at the gathering.

Soviet musicians performed at the soiree.

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Rogachev, members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and activists of the society, residents of the capital, and representatives of various circles attended the soiree.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Li Zewang, staff members of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students at various universities in Moscow also attended the party.

U.S., PRC LAUD SOVIET NUCLEAR SAFETY PROPOSAL

OW270107 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet proposal to establish an international safety system for the nuclear power industry has received favorable response from participants in a special session of the IAEA in Vienna.

Deputy chief of the U.S. delegation Kennedy said: It is an interesting proposal, substantial in content. Chief of the Chinese delegation Jiang Xinxiong pointed out: The Soviet proposal is aimed at ensuring the safety of the nuclear power industry.

(?The Soviet proposal) includes reports on nuclear power station accidents, assistance to overcome accidents, and measures to prevent them.

DPRK TO BUILD SHIPS FOR SOVIET FAR EAST

OW261141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0515 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From interview with NLP. Kudryavtsev, first Deputy USSR fish industry minister, carried in the "Workers Meeting" program]

[Excerpt] We have come to an agreement with the DPRK and have ordered a large number of flat boats including self-propelled ones, tugboats for cargo operations, and flating moorings for the 12th Five-Year Plan. In the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall receive approximately 25 moorings for the Far East. We shall give 10 of these to Sakhalin. We shall receive some 30 100-hp tugboats and over 200 flat boats. The largest part of this equipment will be handed over to Sakhalin, first of all to the Kurile Islands enterprises during the 5-year plan period.

YANG HYONG-SOP MEETS PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS

SK290642 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A parliamentary delegation of our country led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, stopped over in Moscow on the way to Argentina to attend the 76th IPU general meeting. On 25 September Chairman Yang Hyong-sop met Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the Soviet Union; and Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities in Moscow. Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, was on hand. At the meeting, the conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SCOPE OF U.S. - JAPAN EXERCISES 'UNPRECEDENTED'

LD290817 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The newspaper YOMIURI has described as preparations for unleashing a war in the Far East the series of U.S. -Japanese naval exercises on a vast area of the Far-Eastern waters, which have ended today. The exercises were held with the participation of more than one hundred ships, nearly one hundred and fifty aircraft, and nearly 22 thousand servicemen of the two countries. In the course of the last stage of the exercises, supersonic attack aircraft from the U.S. aircraft carrier Ranger dropped bombs and fired rockets on proving ranges in the north-eastern part of Honshu Island in an exercise for the "liberation" of the territory of the Far Eastern ally from the non-existent "enemy".

Right before that, separate provocative exercises of a U.S. naval force including the battleship New Jersey carrying cruise missiles were held in the Sea of Japan. Representatives of the U.S. Navy announced that the ships were trying to come close to the USSR's territory to a distance of an artillery salvo in order to demonstrate "U.S. power in the Far East". Washington demanded that Tokyo also join in those exercises, yet the Japanese authorities found it necessary to evade the American invitation, considering the openly provocative character of the Pentagon's venture. The series of naval "games" in the Far East, that were unprecedented in their scope and impudence, was held simultaneously with the NATO naval exercises in the Atlantic Ocean and Baltic Sea in accordance with the U.S. concept of unleashing combat operations simultaneously in two big regions. The Pentagon top brass, the newspaper YOMIURI said in that connection, have recently ever more actively stressed that they have a stake in the strategy of "two fronts", providing for launching a preventive strike in the area of the Far East in the event of an armed conflict in Europe.

MURAKHOVSKIY, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR SESSION

Talks With Najibullah

PM291121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation Received"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Sep -- Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has received the Soviet delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, which has arrived in Kabul to take part in the sixth session of the Soviet-Afghan Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Najibullah spoke about the measures being taken by the PDPA Central Committee to normalize the situation in the country, consolidate various sectors of the economy, and complete the elections to people's organs of power, and also the work on the draft DRA Constitution. He expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at achieving disarmament, easing tension, and strengthening peace all over the world.

The return of six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet internationalist servicemen from Afghanistan by mutual agreement between the DRA and USSR governments, Najibulah noted, is a substantial joint Soivet-Afghan contribution to international detente. We, he declared, are engaged in persistent work to establish national reconciliation and peace on Afghan soil.

The Soviet delegation described the extensive work being done by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A positive assessment was made in the course of the conversation of progess in the fulfillment of agreements existing between the countries in the sphere of economic cooperation and trade.

The conversation proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Attend Session

LD291148 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS -- The Seventh Session of the Permanent Inter-Governmental Soviet-Afghan Commission on Economic Cooperation was held from September 27 to 29 here. The Soviet delegation was led by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Afghan delegation -- by Mohammad Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The Soviet delegation was received by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

A protocol has been signed on the results of the session of the inter-governmental commission, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

The DRA has started work on a large scale to implement its first five-year plan since the revolution, a TASS correspondent was told by Mohammad Aziz.

An inestimable role in that effort is played by the northern neighbour's economic aid. Suffice it to recall that the USSR accounts for 85 percent of all foreign aid to Afghanistan over the five-year period. That working plan, which we have jointly outlined in Kabul, will enable the most effective use of these potentialities for strengthening Afghanistan's economy.

DRA PROTESTS 'ILLEGAL ENTRY' BY ITALIAN

LD272309 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 27 TASS -- A note of protest was handed over to the charge d'affaires of Italy in Afghanistan in the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) on Friday. The note says that a film was shown on Italian Television on September 19, which was made by Renato Altissimo, political secretary of the Italian Liberal Party and former minister of industry, crafts and trade, who has been to Afghanistan illegally.

According to reliable information by competent Afghan organs, he sneaked into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory together with armed bandits. He took part jointly with counterrevolutionaries in acts of sabotage in Kunar Province. Upon his return to Italy Altissimo circulated false information in the local press, which is aimed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The illegal penetration into the DRA and acts of subversion on Afghan territory by one of the leaders of the party which is member of Italy's ruling coalition constitutes direct interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and is a flagrant violation of the generally-recognized standards of international law, the note points out.

The DRA Foreign Ministry strongly protests against those provocative and unfriendly actions and demands that the Italian Government do not allow interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in the future, which is designed to undermine the cause of peace and security in the region and the world over, the note says.

IRANIAN 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA AFFAIRS NOTED

LD251322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New facts of Iran's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs have come to light during the course of an operation to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs in the Afghan province of Herat. In particular, (Abdul Gafur), a member of a gang belonging to the Jamiat-e Eslami grouping, seized by the security forces, testified that he had repeatedly made trips to Iran to acquire arms. There, he received weapons from persons connected with the Iranian authorities. According to the arrested bandit's testimony, orders to the bandits relating to operations yet to be carried out would also come from Iran. These facts confirm yet again the anti-Afghan thrust of Iran's policies. They again bear witness to Iran's participation in the undeclared war against this independent, neighboring state.

VIETNAMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

LD262312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1554 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Vo Dong Giang, vice minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was in Moscow 21-25 September en route to New York to participate in the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly.

KRICHEVSKIY VISITS VIETNAM'S LANG SON PROVINCE

LD282323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" Program presented by Vselevolod Ovchinnikov; Leonid Krichevskiy report the Vietnamese Province of Lang Son]

[Excerpts] Several kilometers from here runs the Vietnamese-Chinese border, a border established through history between two countries that have had so much in common in their fortunes. For many years the peoples of these countries were united by their common struggle against imperialism. And today, too, the people on both sides of the border have similar concerns. [video shows Krichevskiy in front of a gate with a barrier down and a guard]

The Vietnamese-Chinese border stretches for more than 1400 km. Along it lie six Vietnamese and three Chinese provinces. Millions of people inhabit the region. Relations between Vietnam and China have varied through the centuries. You cannot delete history. But there was also a period of very friendly relations, when the peoples of Vietnam and China, having broken the chains of oppression, went together in one line toward the new life, and the border between them became a border of peace and good neighborliness. This bridge in Lang Son Province was built with Chinese assistance in the 1950's, when Vietnamese-Chinese relations were growing in strength and developing. And even now there are quite a few facilities operating on Vietnamese soil that were built in cooperation with the PRC. New life is being built both in Vietnam and in China. Search is in progress for effective ways of overcoming backwardness in the development of the economy and culture. However, a tense situation has persevered for several years now on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. It has has a negative effect on the entire complex of relations between the two countries. [video shows mountains, river, road filmed from a moving vehicle, bridge, group of Vietnamese girls, buildings]

People's committee of Lang Song Province: A briefing for Vietnamese and foreign correspondents is in progress. They are above all excited about the question as to what is the situation on the border today. The commander of the border troops in the region, Colonel (?Ha Tan), said that during the last 2-3 months the situation on the border on the border has been calm. He also reported that the next day there was to be an exchange of Vietnamese and Chinese citizens that had been stopped by the two countries' border Vietnam had agreed to such an exchange proceeding from its humanitarian policies and respect for the friendship of the peoples of the two countries. The exchange is to take place at the Huu Nghi border point. Huu Nghi means friendship in Vietnamese. That is what they used to call the point. That's what they are still calling it here today. [video shows room with journalists, Vietnamese officer pointing to a map on the wall with a pointer] [passage omitted]

So, how does this border province live today? What are its concerns and problems? In various districts of the town of Long Son we saw new buildings being erected. [video shows bricklayers and electricians at work, hotel] [passage omitted]

Long Son has a regular rail link with Hanoi. Twice a day passenger trains come here and go back. Previously the railway from Long Son went further on -- it crossed the Chinese border. It was a very important transport route, the only one that connected Vietnam by rail not just with China but also with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Assistance for Vietnam was sent along this railway. Whereas now all freight from the Soviet Union and other countries is in the main delivered by sea. Here the rails come to a sudden stop. After the events in the winter of 1979, the rail link with China was borken off. We were told at the Long Son railway administration: The vietnamese are ready to restore their section of lthe railway up to the border but how will the other side respond? [Video shows people crowding onto trains, 2-track line ending in the middle of nowwhere] [passage omitted]

You get one impression from visiting Long Son -- the town differs little from other towns of the country, although the border, where the situation is still not settled, is right next door. It is perhaps only in conversations and talks that anxiety and fears come through: Yes, today the border is quiet, but what about tomorrow?

During our trip to the border we were received by comrade (Ha Huy), deputy chairman of Long Son Province People's Committee, who gave an interview.

[Begin recording (Ha Huy) in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation] Long Son is one of six border provinces and, as you have been able to ascertain, its population is engaged in peaceful construction. As far as our relations with China are concerned, I shall put it this way: We respect our traditional friendship with the Chinese people, and we do not feel any hostility toward them. We are for normalization of relations with China and support our government's princiled position in this issue. It declares its readiness to reopen talks with China at any time, any level, and at any place. We are in favor of settling our relations. [video shows Krichevskiy sitting on a sofa next to (Ha Huy)] [end recording]

Of course, normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations is a sovereign affair of the two countries' governments. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has already expressed its sincere interest in the border between Vietnam and China, these socialist countries, once again becoming a border of peace and goodneighborliness, in reopening of the comradely dialogue between the two countries and in removal of unnecessary suspicions and mistrust. Right now the time is favorable. [video shows people crowding onto trains, crossing tracks with bicycles, two-track line disappearing into distance]

TASS SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH VNA, KPL, SPK

LD251247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 25 Sep

[Text] Ho Chi Minh, City, 25 Sep (TASS) -- An agreement was signed here on Wednesday on the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of information, between TASS and the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY VNA.

Also signed were agreements on cooperation between TASS and the LAO News Agency, KPL; and the Cambodian News Agency, SPK. The agreements were signed by Sergey Losev, TASS general director; Dao Tung, VNA general director; (Bonteng Vongsa);, KPL general director; and (Em Sam An), SPK general director. They were taking part in a conference of heads of news and press agencies of the socialist countries in Ho Chi Minh City. Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the signing.

PHILIPPINES PANEL BACKS NUCLEAR-ARMS-FREE AREA

PM261019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Compromise Agreed"]

[Text] Manila -- The Constitutional Commission elaborating the new text of the Philippines basic law has ended its discussion of a fundamental question: How should the Constitution reflect the hopes of the majority of Filipinos that their country be freed of the nuclear threat?

The commission has unanimously included the following provision in the draft constitution: "The Philippines, in accordance with national interests, adopts and implements a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons on its territory."

A considerable group of commission members insisted on more extensive formulations, mentioning specific U.S. military bases on Philippines territory. Insofar as this group found itself in the minority, it agreed to a compromise formulation. Several local observers believe that even this article in the Constitution may in the future be sufficient to provide the basis for specific government decisions and for conducting talks on the status of the Pentagon's military bases in the Philippines.

TASS NOTES PAUCITY OF U.S. AID FOR MANILA

LD251340 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila September 25 TASS -- Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, returned to Manila from the U.S. today where she stayed for an official working visit. Assessing the results of the visit, local observers point out that so far as the economic assistance was concerned on which tremendous hope was pinned before the visit, the U.S. confined itself to paying its debt for the lease of the land where American military bases are situated and sending a consignment of medicines to Manila.

According to "DAILY EXPRESS", Americans are generous about praise and promises, but their generosity does not go beyond them. Meanwhile, the foreign debt of the Philippines which amounts to 26 billion dollars (the figure was mentioned by Corazon Aquino during her speech in the U.S. Congress) is a reality which constitutes (?a heavy burden for) 54 million Filipinos.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH NZ FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD251704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow 25 Sep (TASS) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Mike Moore, New Zealand minister of overseas trade and marketing, today discussed issues for the further development of bilateral economic and scientific and technical relations.

Group Visits Leningrad

LD280020 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Leningrad September 27 TASS -- Mike Moore, New Zealand minister of foreign trade, expressed gratitude to Leningraders for the valour and staunchness displayed in the fight against fascism. He made an entry in the book of honorary visitors of the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery that holds the remains of more than half a million citizens and soldiers who perished during the 900-day defence of the city in the years of the Second World War. He laid flowers to the memorial's common graves.

The minister heads the delegation of representatives of the New Zealand business community which is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. The minister told TASS that New Zealand supported the Soviet Union's efforts to reduce armaments and relax international tensions.

The Leningrad City Soviet (Council) gave a luncheon in honour of the New Zealand delegation.

The delegation left for Khabarovsk, the Soviet Far East, in the afternoon today.

AUSTRALIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Igor Rogachev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Edward Pocock, ambassador of Australia to the USSR, today signed a program for cultural cooperation between the two countries in 1987 and 1988.

The agreement, signed at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, provides for reciprocal tours by performing arts troupes, soloists and other cultural personalities, exhibitions, and exchanges and cooperation in education, television, radio, the cinema, publishing, sports and other fields.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET GREETS INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

LD260307 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a telegram to Suharto, president of Indonesia, on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

They conveyed to the friendly Indonesian people sincere congratulations and the best of wishes.

In his reply telegram the president of Indonesia conveyed the best wishes of prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES SLYUNKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD262330 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague September 26 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolay Slyunkov.

During their conversation the sides noted the importance of the further development and improvement of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in every field of activity, including contacts between Parliaments, local bodies of government, work collectives and workers in science and culture. Much importance was attached to the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, especially the development of direct production, scientific and technological contacts between industries and organizations.

Speaking on behalf of the communists and all the people of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak voiced unconditional support for the constructive initiatives of the USSR aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace, eliminating nuclear weapons and preventing the militarisation of space. He noted that the Soviet Union's extension of its moratorium on all nuclear explosions to January 1, 1987, met the vital interests of all the peoples of the world. All the peace forces in the world support the strong appeal for concrete peaceful efforts to curb and eventually to end the arms race, contained in the replies of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions from the newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

Emphasis was laid on the need further to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to promote their close cooperation on the international scene.

On the same day the delegation was received by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Slyunkov Departs

LD271200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Slyunkov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, today left Prague for Moscow. The delegation had been in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR Federal Assembly on an official, friendly visit. At Prague airport the Soviet parliamentarians were seen off by Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and other officials. Among those seeing off the party was Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

CHEBRIKOV GREETS RETURNING SOLOMENTSEV GROUP

LD261822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control committee, led by Comrade Solomentsev, returned from Budapest to Moscow. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Chebrikov and other officials.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY

PM261008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel N. Andreyev article under the rubric "In the Ranks of the Defenders of Socialism": "The Yugoslav People's Army"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Yugoslav People's Army today is a modern, technically equipped socialist army consisting of branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops and services.

The ground forces include infantry (for the most part motorized), tank, rocket and artillery, and engineering troops, and also air defense and communications troops and various services. In recent years there have been marked changes in this branch of the armed forces. They have received and continue to receive modern automatic firearms, antitank guided rocket shells, and homing missiles for attacking air targets. In order to equip the ground forces, as the Yugoslav military newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA reports, the country's industry produces all kinds of firearms, many kinds of antitank and antiaircraft weapons, several types of mortars, artillery and multibarreled rocket launchers, and ammunition.

The air forces and air defense forces form a single branch of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. They possess fighter, fighter-bomber, reconnaissance, helicopter, and transport aircraft and missile equipment, as well as forces and resources for communications, observation, control and reporting, and electronic jamming.

Naval forces are made up of the navy proper and the coast guard units. The majority of combat systems for the needs of the naval forces are produced by the Yugoslav shipbuilding industry.

By military rank, Yugoslav People's Army personnel are divided into privates, junior officers, (formerly this category was called "underofficers"), officers, generals, and admirals. A wide network of military educational establishments has been created to train military cadres in the SFRY. Yugoslav officers receive their higher military education in military academies, among which the School of National Defense and the School of Operational Arts. Each branch of the Yugoslav Armed Forces has its academy.

One important way of improving the field, air, and sea training of Yugoslav People's Army personnel is the socialist competition which takes place every year for the title of best unit. Competition winners are identified in each branch of the armed forces and in the military districts, formations, units, and subunits, and are announced ceremonially on the eve of Army Day. The best soldier is awarded the title of "Exemplary Serviceman," and receives a badge.

Direct leadership of the army is exercised by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, headed by the federal secretary. The Federal Secretariat has a military council which includes, in addition to the Federal secretary, the chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, the deputy and assistants to the federal secretary of a number of sectors, the commanders of the Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Nis, Sarajevo, and Skopje military district and the Split naval district, the chairman of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and other officials.

The following structure of political and party organs have grown up in the Yugoslav People's Army. [paragraph continues]

The top political organ is the Political Directorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. It exercises overall leadership of the ideological and political education of servicemen and cultural enlightment work in the troops, and organizes the activity of the military press. At battalion level and above, there is an assistant commander for political work. In the formations, military educational establishments and institutions, and higher formations the assistant commanders (commanding officers) for political work (or for the political-legal sector) have at their disposal an apparatus in the form of political sections and departments.

The army organizations of the LCY and the League of Socialist youth of Yugoslavia are called upon to play an active part in mobilizing personnel to fulfill the tasks set by the 13th LCY Congress in the area of further improving the combat readiness and combat capability of the Yugoslav People's Army. According to the newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA, nearly 97 percent of officers, 52 percent of employees [sluzhashchiye] of the Yugoslav People's Army, and some 10 percent of soldiers are LCY members. The vast majority of young servicemen belong to the League of Socialist Youth.

The Soviet-Yugoslav combat cooperation born in the fighting against the common enemy was further developed in the postwar years. Today Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen are united by common aims and tasks: to preserve peace and ensure favorable external conditions for creative labor by their countries' peoples. An exchange of military delegations and warship visits and reciprocal visits by various working groups take place between USSR Armed Forces and the Yugoslav People's Army. Cooperation is developing through the political organs, the military press, military educational establishments, military muesums, and so forth.

True to the glorious traditions of Soviet-Yugoslav combat friendship, Soviet servicemen receive with satisfaction the successes of their Yugoslav comrades in arms, and wish them new achievements in military labor.

YELTSIN, KGB'S CHEBRIKOV MEETS SFRY ENVOY

LD231424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, today received Milojko Durlovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, who is soon leaving the USSR.

Drulovic was also received by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee. In these meetings Yugoslav-Soviet bilateral relations were assessed positively. The Soviet leaders briefed Ambassador Drulovic on the current political situation in the USSR and of the "restructuring" policy which is in progress. There was also discussion of current foreign political questions.

GDR MILITARY OFFICIAL AWARDED RED BANNER

LD271858 Moscow Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the GDR National People's Army, has been decorated with the order of the Red Banner. Thus, his services in strengthening combat cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army have been marked.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD261848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Questions of further developing links between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party were discussed today by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin and A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria. There was also an exchange of opinions on certain international questions, above all those concerning the situation in the Middle East. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, characteristic of Soviet-Syrian relations.

YAR ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD270404 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; address by Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to the USSR, on the occasion of the YAR National Day; 'Abd al-'Uthman in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Good evening, friends. [greeting spoken in Russian] We are marking the 24th anniversary of the September revolution with new achievements in the building of democracy, achievements attained under the wise leadership of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. These successes are characteristic of the most varied spheres of the life of our towns and villages.

I remind you of the basic tenets of the Yemen Arab Republic's [YAR] foreign policy. This policy is based on the premise that the country is an inalienable part of the Arab nation. We regard the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory, recognition of the national right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, and the establishment by them of their own state on their land, under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO, as the only way to eliminate tension and ensure stability and security in the Near East.

As for the Iran-Iraq war, our country is doing its utmost to promote a halt to the bloodshed being borne by these neighboring peoples, and the attainment of a peaceful settlement. A policy of positive neutrality, nonalignment, and nonparticipation in military blocs is a firm guarantee of our balanced relations with various countries.

Our relations with the friendly Soviet Union are a good example within the framework of this policy. Our countries' positions are similar in their condemnation of colonialism and neocolonialism, and their support for liberation movements throughout the world. Our countries stand for ridding the world of nuclear conflagration. For this reason, we highly appraise the Soviet peace initiatives in this direction.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the USSR are built on a basis of mutual respect, mutual benefit, and selfless cooperation, and this corresponds to the interests of our peoples. The strengthening and development of these relations is reflected in the mutual visits of delegations of varying levels. The contacts and consultations carried out by the leadership of our friendly countries are new evidence of the profound and robust relations between the USSR and the YAR, enshrined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the historic visit to Moscow by our president in October 1984. Thank you. Goodbye. [last three words spoken in Russian]

PCCH LEVELS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PY270154 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] We have received with some delay a declaration issued in Santiago in the 2d week of September by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh]. This declaration is presently circulating in Chile.

The declaration states that the PCCh believes that the attack perpetrated against Pinochet by an armed group should be objectively evaluated within the framework of the unbearable situation the Chilean people and the country are experiencing; and the permanent criminal behavior that the dictatorship has adopted.

The PCCh declaration states the present regime is the result of violence and that it has remained in power through violent means. It began by assassinating President Salvador Allende and hundreds of Chileans in a bloodbath that began on 11 September 1973. It is responsible for the assassinations of Army Commander General Carlos Prats, and his wife; of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador and foreign minister; of hundreds of thousands of missing people; of [union leader] -- Tucapel Jimenez; of Manuel Guerrero; Jose Manuel Parada, Santiago Nattino; Eduardo Jara, Andres Jarman; Rodrigo Rojas Denegri; Mario Martinez, and many others.

Lonquen and Calama represent the genocidal nature of the present regime. Torture and crime today continue to be a systematic practice of the dictatorship. The dictatorship has murdered dozens of people on each day of protest that has been held. Millions of Chileans face hunger, unemployment, and misery. They are desperate and anguished.

In view of this, it should be no surprise that several Chileans believe that it is their legitimate right to combat the tyranny by resorting to certain armed actions. The PCCh declaration adds that different sectors demand the end of violence and advocate a democratic opening. We Communists share these hopes. But we believe that they can only be achieved once the tyranny is ousted.

This is the first and most important step that must be taken to restore individual rights in Chile. The dictator has again placed the country under the state of siege. He is particularly attacking Chilean Communists because we are the main enemies of his nefarious despotic regime. But the truth is that he attacks not only Communists but also all democratic sectors. He enforces new coercive measures against freedom of the press, and against the right to hold meetings; and he arrests citizens from different political trends, including several priests. Neither the state of siege nor the war that Pinochet has unleashed against the people will impede his fall or the return of democracy to Chile.

Contrary to what the dictator states, it is not a question of choosing between dictatorship and chaos; or dictatorship and Marxism. It is rather a question of choosing between dictatorship and democracy.

The PCCh calls on Chilean workers and all democratic forces not to be intimidated and to continue with even more impetus the struggle for democracy and freedom, to continue promoting the achievement of a social consensus, and to issue a single political proposal to achieve the transition to democracy.

The people will be victorious. PCCh. Santiago, September 1986.

CHILEAN FPMR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLACKOUT

PY270341 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Half of Chile was left in darkness last night when unidentified individuals blew up two power pylons. A spokesman of those responsible for the blackout, who called a press agency, said that the attack is the beginning of an offensive against the state of siege.

A spokesman of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front telephoned AP saying that the organization was responsible for the blackout and that this action is the beginning of an offensive against the state of siege. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA ENDORSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION CLAUSES

LD270708 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 27 TASS -- The National Assembly of Nicaragua has endorsed the first clauses of a draft new constitution -- the first truly democratic fundamental law in the Republic's history.

The deputies of parliament -- both representatives of the Sandinists front and of the opposition parties -- voted on Friday for including the principles of political pluralism and mixed economy as the basic ones in the country's Constitution.

They also endorsed a provision for the foreign policy principle of non-alignment. It is interpreted as a striving to build international relations on the basis of a search for peace, respect for the sovereignty of all nations, and the struggle against any forms of discrimination, imperialism and neocolonialism.

ALIYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S TORRALBA

LD261307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Questions of the state of and prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were discussed today between Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, minister of transportation; and Julio Camacho, Cuban ambassador to the USSR. An exchange of opinions on topical international problems was also held. The conversation in the Kremlin passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

GORGACHEV CHAIRS 25 SEP POLITBURO MEETING

LD261453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo took place on 25 September. Comrade Gorbachev, who was chairman, told of his meetings with working people and with the party and economic active of Krasnodar and Stavropol krays. The Politburo noted the great political significance of the questions, raised during these meetings, concerning the strategy of acceleration, deepening and restructuring. The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations have been instructed to analyze the progress of restructuring in every labor collective, at all levels of management and leadership, to increase its scope, and to strive so that, in every section, matters change for the better, people feel confident and act energetically. Party organs should set an example for society of restructuring with all the content and style of their organizational, political and ideological activity. They should stimulate everything which is aimed at correcting shortcomings, which will bring valuable proposals and experience, which reveals the potential of labor collectives and of our socialist structure. A decision on this matter will be published in the press.

The Politburo discussed tasks connected with the completion of the harvest of grain crops and with the course of grain procurement in the country. It was noted that, for the most part, the harvest is being conducted in an organized fashion. The yield of threshed grain is higher than last year. More hard and strong wheat has been harvested. Significant increases in yields have been achieved by those farms where the collective contract and other progressive forms of labor organization have been actively applied. The Politburo has proposed to party, state, and economic organs that they adopt measures to complete the harvest of grain crops and grain procurement work as soon as possible, that they do everything necessary so that not one quintal is lost of the harvest which has been obtained and of all other crops, so that all the produce which has been grown reaches the consumer and is used to the full extent to improve the supply to the population of foodstuffs, to provide fodder for livestock and for other production purposes.

The design has been considered and in principle approved for the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow for the period to the year 2000, identifying guidelines to the year 2010. The Politburo recognized it as expedient to carry out the further development of the general plan for Moscow, bearing in mind that it should to the full extent take account of the present problems of life in our capital and correspond to the tasks of organizational unity in the development of Moscow and Moscow oblast. Wide-ranging discussion of the draft of this plan will be organized in labor collectives and among the population.

Additional measures have been mapped out for giving help to low-income families in which three or more children are being brought up by a single parent. Beginning from next year, such children will be given school, pioneer and sports uniforms, breakfasts, and passes to pioneer camps and sanatoriums, all free of charge. At the same time, the responsibility of the parent living away from the family for the material security of his or her children will be enhanced. It has been recommended to party and soviet bodies, and to trade unions to step up the control of the manufacture and sales of goods for children and of the strict observance of the state price policy for these goods.

The Politburo endorsed the proposals being made in connection with the creation of the all-Union Organization of War and Labor Veterans that has been drafted by the 27th Congress. It is envisaged that this organization will unite, on a voluntary basis, both working pensioners and veterans who are enjoying a deserved rest. Its main goal will consist in the active involvement of this category of citizens in socially useful activity, in concern to better satisfy their needs, and in the introduction of veterans involvement in bringing up the rising generation in traditions of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Having discussed the report on the Eight Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries that took place in Harare, the Politburo noted that the results of this conference are regarded in the Soviet Union as a major success for the Nonaligned Movement. The forum in Harare has shown once again that the Nonaligned Movement is an influential international force which serves as an important tool for strengthening the political and economic independence of developing countries, and makes a great contribution to the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, against colonialism, imperialism, and racism. It has been emphasized that our country is prepared, in the future, for an active interaction with nonaligned states in solving topical current problems.

At the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, other issues of accelerating the country's social and economic development, of improving Soviet democracy, and of strengthening the fraternal union of the socialist countries and their close cooperation in the struggle for social progress and a peaceful future for mankind were examined and decisions adopted.

CHERNOBYL AES POWER SET TO BE STARTED UP

LD261134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The starting-up of the first power set at the Chernobyl AES is intended in several days time. In the course of the whole of the 5 months since the accident the mass information media have been acquainting us in detail with the progress of the work to eliminate its consequences. And today the paper PRAVDA, for example, publishes an article about the work at the station. Our Ukraine correspondent, Vladimir Sokolov, has also sent us a report from the AES. This is what he has to say.

[Sokolov] There are no operations of paramount importance among the numerous and large-scale ones which are now being carried out at the station. Each one is important in its own way, and all of them together are resolving the overall task -- the more rapid elimination of all the consequences of the accident, the bringing back into service of the undamaged power sets, and ensuring the reliable protection of the environment -- and that means people's health. This last task is being resolved both by those who are entombing the power set which suffered the accident under the sarcophagus and by the collective of the station's capital construction directorate, which is carrying out the rest of the work on the station's territory. In a very short time they have built and handed over an importante installation, a depository for nuclear fuel waste. At the same time the construction workers are continuing the decontamination of the station's territory, removing the contaminated soil layer and covering everything with concrete slabs. The scale of this work is impressive, as we are told by Vyacheslav Petrovich Okulov, deputy chief of the production directorate.

[Begin recording] [Okulov] The station's territory is very large -- around 300,000 sq m. We are now covering all this up. To date, all that is necessary for the starting-up of the first power set has been covered, and work is now moving on to the second set, and further on to the third set.

[Sokolov] Was it necessary to remove a soil layer from the whole of the territory, or only from parts?

[Okulov] From parts. There is no need to remove it from the whole of the territory. It was necessary to remove it from those places where there was a high background level. There are special burial areas where this is all being buried.

[Sokolov] What kind of slabs are being used to cover all this?

[Okulov] They are prefabricated, ferroconcrete slabs of the type used in road construction. Almost the whole country is working on these slabs for us. They are arriving by rail, by water, from all parts.

[Sokolov] Is the radiation situation approaching normal in those places where the slabs have been laid?

[Okulov] It isn't approaching normal, it is normal. It is virtually clean on the slabs.

[Sokolov] However, a residue of radiation is possible under the slabs and on the surrounding territory. A number of measures have been adopted so that it is not carried into the Pripyat River by underground water, the main one of which is a so-called underground wall. A trench has been dug for this wall -- an impressive trench which is on average 30 m deep -- reaching to the water table, and which has been filled with compressed clay.

[Okulov] A mighty, clay shut-off device is coming into being. There is now about 5 km of this shut-off device around the station acting as a barrier to the water. [end recording]

TRUD REVIEWS LETTERS ON RELIGION, ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM261328 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed review of letters under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Article": "A Cross on One's Conscience"]

[Text] After the newspaper's publication of the sketch under the above title (see TRUD No 86 and No 87, for the 10 and 11 April of this year), the editorial office received dozens of responses. May we remind you that this item dealt with the attempt to create an anti-Soviet underground under cover of religion. B. Razveyev, who is serving his sentence, told of how, acting on instructions from the West, certain people tried to create an "underground church" for this purpose. [paragraph continues]

The actions, deeds, and moral makeup of the "fighters for religious freedom" Ogorodnikov, Yakunin, Bychkov, and others aroused angry indignation among readers.

"We were deeply indignant and annoyed about these peoples' actions," the collective of the Karbid Production Association in the Kazakhstan city of Temirtau writes. "How could they, people raised in the Soviet Union, in our society, stoop so low? Our country raised them and gave them an education, but they sell everything that is sacred to us for foreign finery. Such people cannot be forgiven!"

"I was literally dumbfounded," a letter from K. Ivanova in Kiev begins, "to hear about the vile deeds of the 'zealots for the faith.' Our ideological enemies shout at the tops of their voices that our believers are opporessed. I myself am a believer, and I can tell you: It's a flagrant lie. Nobody oppresses us or flouts our rights or those of the clergy."

The authors of many letters try to get to the bottom of whatever it was that pushed these people onto a path of antisocial activity. And there is only one conclusion: moral unscrupulousness, lack of principles, and vainglory.

L. Artemenko from the village of Gubnik in Vinnitsa Oblast wrote perhaps the most apt comment in this regard: "I do not understand people who will not work honestly, but choose the path of lies and treason for their existence. If they have even a scrap of conscience, they will realize their mistakes (like Razveyev)."

Just as Soviet people are unanimous in their condemnation of the renegades, so the bourgeois mass media are united in their attitude toward our newspaper's item. But it was clear from the first that they would try to represent B. Razveyev's initiative as a "forced step," "taken under pressure." This has happened many times before -- the sincere repentance of people who have erred is swept aside.

The Razveyev case is no exception. It is hard to say what "reliable sources" were used by the bourgeois commentators, if they cannot even present accurately the individual whom they are "taking under their protection." Let us recall: B. Razveyev, a lawyer by education, was convicted in 1984 of slanderous fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social system, and of offenses against the person and rights of citizens on the pretext of carrying out religious rites, and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

Lamenting bitterly about Razveyev's fate, the BBC nonetheless describes him, with no substantiation, as a "medical student" (!) convicted in September 1985 (!). A month after the item in TRUD, the Voice of America launched the myth of the "unfortunate medical student Razveyev." But they were all surpassed by Radio Liberty, which declared that Razveyev was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for self-mutilation!

Well, none of that is new or surprising. Western "patrons" use any pretext, any fabrication to slander our country.

Here we would like to cite a letter from B. Razveyev which the editorial office received after the publication of the sketch. "The Western mass media recently made use of my name again in a vile slander against our country. [paragraph continues]

It is certainly no surprise to me that despite my categorical protest against such acts, they are trying to represent me as spiritually broken, going against my inner world, persecuted for religious convictions, for I have encountered the profound unscrupulousness of the organizers of such provocations many times.

"Let me remind you again: I am in detention not for my belief in the Lord, but for a specific crime -- slander of my country. I am still a believer and I am utterly convinced that faith cannot be other than free, least of all in our country, where the law protects the rights of both believers and atheists.

"Once again I categorically demand an end to the use of my name as someone persecuted for his convictions, and I express the hope that this time those who talk so much about other people's consciences will find their own conscience stirring."

Many readers ask: How did the attempts to create an anti-Soviet underground end for the other "heroes" of our sketch? "I read the entire sketch very attentively," Muscovite V. Georgiyev writes. "But the fate of those who were not subject to criminal proceedings is not entirely clear to me. Why were these people not punished?"

Let us explain at once that instituting criminal procedings is the prerogative of state law enforcement organs. The newspaper's task is to draw the public's attention to negative phenomena and warn the weak or deluded against actions and deeds which could lead them into the dock. And it is a great pity that the voice of reason has not reached everyone.

Here, for instance, is S. Bychkov's reaction to the item. He made a personal visit to the editorial office, then sent a complaint to the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and promised to take the newspaper to court. The reason -- Sergey Sergeyevich does not like the fact that in the sketch "A Cross on One's Conscience" he was called a literary man in quotation marks. To confirm his membership of the literary profession, he even brought along the records of honorariums he had received at one time for pieces published in the newspapers. But Bychkov did not say a word about the most important thing, the nature of his unseemly activity, and did not even attempt to dispute the facts cited in the newspaper. By all appearances he is firmly confident that the humaneness of our society, with which he came into conflict, is unbounded.

The reaction of the priest A. Men, who was also mentioned in the TRUD item, was exactly the opposite of Bychkov's reaction. In his letter to the editorial office, he writes: "I consider it necessary to express my deep regret for the errors which led to criticism of me.

"In fulfilling my church duties unhampered for 28 years, I have always regarded as impermissible any actions which could cause antagonism between the church and our society or do them damage.

But I admit that without intending to, I violated the legislation on religious cults. Thus some of my unfinished manuscripts and tape recordings left my control and were disseminated. My contact with parishioners, contrary to my intentions, led to regrettable incidents for me. Some of my congregation proved to be guilty of antisocial actions or were on the brink of breaking the law. I believe that I bear a certain moral responsibility for them. Moreover the publication of my theological works in the Western Catholic publication 'Life With God' was used by the Western press to number me among the 'opposition.' Today I consider my actions more carefully."

To conclude the review of letters received by the editorial office since the publication of the sketch "A Cross on One's Conscience," let us cite two of our readers.

"Boris Razveyev's confessions," N. Shavanov from the Bashkir city of Salavat writes, "once again opened many people's eyes to the fact that in the guise of the 'sacred faith' hostile Western propaganda gets its claws into people who are thoughtless, unprincipled, or excessively gullible." "Fortunantely," Ye. Barvinko from Novaya Kakhovka continues this idea, "people like Ogorodnikov, Yakunin, Bychkov, and their ilk are isolated cases in our country. I believe in the purity and goodness of the Soviet person. Our country was, is, and will remain an example of goodness and decency for the whole world."

LEADERS ATTEND 800TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY WORK

LD261647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A solemn meeting held in the USSR's Bolshoy Theater today was devoted to the important occasion of the 800th anniversary of "The Song of Igor's Campaign" ["Slovo o Polku Igoreve"] -- an immortal monument in national literature.

The participants in the solemn meeting received Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Bazumovskiy, and Yakovlev, with applause.

Members of the All-Union Anniversary Commission, figures of science and culture, representatives of the public and foreign guests were also in the presidium.

The solemn meeting was opened by Academician Fedoseyev, chairman of the all-Union Anniversary Commission, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The anniversary of "The Song of Igor's Campaign," he said, is being marked throughout the world as a great festival of science, enlightenment and literature. An integral part of world culture, the song occupies an honored place among the outstanding works which are part of the golden heritage of world literature. The speaker paid particular attention to the fact that the patriotic ideas of the song are indissolubly combined with humanistic thoughts about peace and a peaceful life.

CPSU 'SEVERELY DISCIPLINES' TWO MINISTERS

LD271203 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The party Control Committee at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has severely disciplined two government ministers who commissioned several industrial and transport facilities in spite of the fact that the facilities had not been completed. Inspectors have found out that a number of railroads and industrial facilities which the ministers concerned said were ready were not fully operational. Worse still, the two ministers arbitrarily excluded from the projects a number of environmental protection systems, part of housing for workers and a number of services and cultural facilities.

Further Details

LD261927 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR's Public Control Committee has strongly reprimanded Eduard Kalinin, deputy minister of the tractor and farm machine building industry, and a group of other ministry officials for bureaucracy and red tape. At a time when the entire economic machinery is being restructured, some ministries and economic agencies have continued writing lengthy reports. That was the case in the tractor and farm machine building ministry.

The minister, Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, has said he will draw the necessary lessons from the committee's decision and will simplify the system of accounting.

RAZUMOVSKIY SPEAKS AT TAMBOV AWARD CEREMONY

LD272218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] For the services of the working people of Tambov in the revolutionary movement and their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War and the successes they achieved in economic and cultural construction and in connection with 350th anniversary of its foundation, the city has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. A ceremonial meeting was devoted to the conferring of the high award, which took place today in the oblast center. Georgiy Petrovich Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSI Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: [Begin recording] allow me to express the confidence that the residents of order-bearing Tambov will without flattering themselves on their achievements work even better and more energetically and will augment their strength and efforts in the struggle to solve the tasks of communist construction. [applause]

Comrades! You are receiving a high award at a significant time; truly a period of change. It is a time full of stubborn and intense work on the part of the party and the entire Soviet poeple aimed at putting into practice the historic decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress, and the strategic policy direction confirmed by it for accelerating social and economic development. Good signs of the time are also appearing in your work.

In the oblast's and the city's industry, the growth rates in output and labor productivity over 8 months were more than was envisaged in the year plan. It is very important now not only to consolidate the levels achieved, but also continue to develop the rate adopted.

Following the congress, major steps have been undertaken on an all-union scale aimed at solving urgent problems in the social sphere. It is important that they are backed up by purposeful and energetic on the spot work by party and economic bodies, in particular by the soviets of people's deputies which now have great powers and capacities.

At the center of all our concerns must always in all things be people: socialism is people -- and no matter what we plan, no matter what task we get down to solving, people must always be in view and their problems, moods and concerns must be known. There must be constant attention not only to the organization and of the culture of production but also to tasty cooking being available in workers and farmers cafeterias, that shops and showrooms, polyclinics and hospitals, nursery schools and daycare centers work properly and people's requirements for housing being are more fully satisfied, that people have more opportunities for sports and culture in their leisure time.

Comrades! The acceleration of social and economic development is indissolubly linked to how fast we can restructure all our work in accordance the requirements of the party congress and in the spirit of our time of change. The party's decisions have stirred the whole country and our entire society; positive processes can be seen everywhere. But, comrades, restructuring does not happen by itself or automatically. It can only occur to the degree we take it. It takes root to the extent to which we affect deep-lying processes. It spreads to the extent to which it becomes the business of the mass of working people. Where it is not to be found, the results we receive are the most mediocre and development is of a slowed-down nature, with no major movements, no stable increase in fundamental changes. The deciding word lies with the party organizations. They possess powerful levers for affecting social processes. If the party as a whole acts as a guarantor for the execution of the policy of the 27th Congress, then every party organization will be expected to be a guarantor of the implementation of its decisions in conformity with the collective and the section where it operaties, to be an example of organizational purposefulness, dynamism and capability to react effectively to changing conditions.

A spirit of anxiety, healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, a high level of mutual excitingness and intolerance of shortcomings -- this today is the demand of the times. [applause] [end recording]

SOLOVYEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD271848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of the ideological aktiv of the Leningrade party organization was held today. It was devoted to preparations for political and economic education in the new academic yar. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, read a report.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS TO 22 SEP

LD270213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Harvesting is nearing completion on the country's fields. The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has reported that up to 22 September, grain and leguminous crops excluding corn have been cut on 103.8 million hectares, and threshed on 100 million hectares. Delivering the harvest to the country's granaries is now the foremost concern. The plan for sales of grain has already been fulfilled by farms in 6 union republics; 26 RSFSR krays and oblasts and autonomous republics; 6 oblasts in Ukraine; and 1 in Kazakhstan. Overall throughout the country, the plan for procurements of strong wheat has been over-fulfilled.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-27 SEP REPORTED

LD270051/LD290016 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 25, 26, and 27 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 September

The farms of the Smolensk Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state. The granaries have received 215,000 metric tons of grain here. (0004)

The 100,000th metric ton of valuable fine-fiber cotton has been delivered to the procurement stations of Tajikistan by today. Almost all of it has been supplied by farmers of the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Altogether, 240,000 metric tons of cotton has been procured in the republic. The daily growth in volumes of harvested cotton is higher than last year. (0204)

In Ryazan Oblast potatoes have been taken from 70,000 hectares three-quarters of the total area; 275,000 metric tons of potatoes have been delivered to the procurement centers. The harvest is to be completed by 1 October. (0600)

Grain and leguminous crops have now been threshed on more than 100 million hectares. Tuva has successfully fulfilled its plan for grain sales to the state. In Kurgan Oblast, a shortage of wagons is causing delays in dispatching the grain. (1100)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, the area under winter crops is expanding this autumn. Until recently, Western Siberia was seen as not very suitable for winter wheat, but a new strain, (Albidom-20) has proved promising for Siberia. (1100)

In the dry subtropical area of Azerbaijan, on the Apsheron peninsula, the olive harvest started today. Each hectare is yielding metric tons of olives. New domestic strains are making it possible to extract more the 50 percent oil. By the end of the 5-year plan, the area under olives in Azerbaijan is to double. (1100)

In the country as a whole, 117.5 million metric tons of various kinds of feed have been laid in, which is more than last year and 85 percent of the plan. (1100)

The reaping and threshing of grain crops has been completed in Altay Kray. About 3 million metric tons of good-quality grain has been delivered to date. About 2 metric tons of grain has been delivered in Tselinograd Oblast. Kustanay Oblast farms have now delivered over 2 million metric tons of grain. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

a total of 185,000 metric tons of grain have been supplied to state procurement points to date from Kalinin Oblast farms. (1530)

Over 1.6 million metric tons of grain have been laid into granaries in Kuybyshev Oblast. (1800)

26 September

Cherkassy farmers fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state today. Weather conditions were very unfavorable here but nonetheless, for the first time over 80 percent of the wheat handed over is of valuable, strong varieties. (0000)

Omsk Oblast machine operators are completing the harvesting of grain on the 2 million hectares. They have threshed the grain on three-quarters of the area sown. Mass harvesting of cotton is underway in north Kazakhstan. (0204)

Elevators and grain reception stations took in the 1 millionth metric ton of grain from the new harvest in Novosibirsk Oblast today. This is four-fifths of the plan. (0400)

Altay agricultural workers have completed harvesting grain on an area in excess of 4 million hectares. Work now focuses on transporting the grain to the elevators. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

Orenburg Oblast has delivered 3.602 million metric tons of grain, including more than 800,000 metric tons of strong and hard wheat varieties. (2300)

27 September

Workers of Chuvashiya Agroprom fulfilled the task for the delivery of potatoes to industrial centers of the country. They dispatched 127,000 metric tons of potatoes to the towns of lower Volga Region and Uzbekistan. More potatoes are being delivered to Tyumen Oblast. (0600)

To date the farmers of Kalinin Oblast have dispatched 190,000 metric tons of grain to the state granaries. (1500)

Novosibirsk Oblask: Harvesting is complete, having been carried out on over 2 million hectares. This is the first time for several years the work has been completed in September. Over 1 million metric tons grain has already reached elevators this is 80 percent of the planned amount. (2300)